# The Mining Journa

1138-Vol. XXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(SUPPLEMENT) STAMPED ... SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED .. FIVEPENCE.

JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, a. J. FINCH LANE, COENBILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, OTHER SELLAING, FOR IMMEDIA Cash, SELLAING, FOR IMMEDIA CASH, SHARE SELLAING, FOR MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying to 30 per cent, per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND equalisation requires careful discrimination.

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has upplied to TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE and begs to refer to his Weekly Mining Review, published every Friday.

M E B B B B B B N C H L E Y,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
125ES and SALES offected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY,
4 OTHER SHARES.
26 information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

END MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC

IBEND MINES, well solocted, are the BEST of all PUBLIC SYSTEMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), is 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, y alvance in price 500 per cent., or more.

WATSON, MINING BEOKEE, having 12 years' experience in every as of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular olesse with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhend do judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Perma Watson, being a of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and essabled daily as to purchases, sales. &c.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Commission 15 per cent. on all transactions.

NING ENGINEERS FOR IRELAND.—
term. BOUNDY and SMITH, 12, ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN
to SURVEY, VALUE, and REFORT upon all descriptions of MINES
ERAL PROPERTY, PREPARING PLANS and SECTIONS of same, and
AMISATION of ASSOCIATIONS for working mines under the Limited

Did Broad-street, London, E.C.

INESHAR ARES

10 Aifred Console.

10 East Margaret.

20 Great Aifred.

20 Great Aifred.

20 Great Aifred.

20 Great Aifred.

20 Great Wer.

100 Great Hewas.

21 Ludeott.

22 Ludeott.

23 Ludeott.

24 Ludeott.

25 Margery.

26 Margaret.

27 Margaret.

28 Margery.

29 Dong.

4 Margaret.

29 Molland.

21 Morth Basset.

29 Dong.

4 Margaret.

5 Providence.

10 Far Console.

10 Far Console. F O R S A L E:—
30 Swanpool,
50 South Buller and West
Penstruihal,
18 Stray Park,
2 St. Ive's Consols,
20 South Bog,
50 South Cuddra,
20 Sortridge Consols,
10 Trelyon,
100 Veta Consols,
20 Wheal Edward,
20 Wheal Edward,
20 Wheal Edward,
20 Wheal Kitty,
20 Wheal Kitty,
20 Wheal Kitty (Leiant),
25 West Polberro. 8 A L B :-

Ma. LELEAN, Shares bought and

BUYER OP—
10 Wheal Margery.
200 East Russell, 14s.
75 Softridge, £1½.
100 Bertha.
5 Trevoole.
10 Halamanning. R. E. G O M P B R S I S 200 Gawton. East Aifred, 52. Triest, 17s. 6d. 5 Reasell, 5a. 6d. 50 Edward, 55 C and 17s Tang. 10 Par Concels.

SELLER OF-1 Wheal Buller, £305.
10 Hingston Down.
Gawton.
50 Great Wheal Vor.
readneedle-street.

5 Gonamena. 10 Great Sheba, £5.

ESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.—HENRY GOULD SHARP es to sail the attartion of his friends and the public to ERITISH MINING Es, being the safest and most profitable means for the investment of capital. DIVIDEND MINES actually pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum on the in dividends payable every two and three months, and are free from debts billities. The dividends payable every two and three months, and are free from debts billities. The dividends paid £340,714 3s. 4d.; and last year £363,415 5s. 8d.; as increase of £45,704 5s. 4d.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES often advance in price from 100 to 1000 per cent. at the outlary, within a few months after purchase; for instance, shares are till purchased at 10s. or 20s. per share—an improvement takes place in the not they advance in price varying from £5 to £15 per share, and cometimes over. Tere is no investment to profitable as well-selected mine shares. Many are fast approaching to a dividend state, and the shares are to be purchased at w prices that they cannot fail to prove remumerative to immediate purchasers. TGOULD SHARP receives the earliest information relative to all the latest immediate in the state in the

TTABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED ARES, or any part thereof, at 10s. per share, in a COPPER and SILVER-INE, in Cornwall. It is surrounded by all the richest dividend-paying has district, and adjoins the celebrated South Caradon Mine, which has paid do in the fortunate shareholders the enormours sum of £119,295 on an out-off. The rich copper locks of this mine run through the entire length of the 11 have no bestation in seving that, in a year or so, it will pay dividende, areas worth many pounds per share. All particulars will be forwarded on the contract of th

Bertha, 6a. 10 Hingston Down, \$3\times. 10 North Derbyshire. 2 Penhaldarva. Heart., £4\times. 40 Heihand. 300 Times Fire. 6a. 51. 1 North Larey. 6 Manchester and Foreign Warehouse.

GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, ONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:

JUGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILJ
ARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—

1 Wheal Buller, £315. 200 Birkbeck Insur., 12s.
200 Bulk of Burk, 6s.6d. 200 Birkbeck Insur., 12s.
200 Bulk of Burk, 6s.6d. 200 Birkbeck Insur., 12s.
200 Burk, 6s.6d. 200 Birkbeck Insur., 12s.
200 Burks (et. Ag., 2534. 200 Brithbeck Insur., 12s.
200 Burks (et. Ag., 254. 200 Brithbeck Insur., 12s.
200 Burks (et. Ag., 254. 200 Brithbeck Insur., 12s.
200 Burks Walls, 5s.
200 Bertha, 18. 6d.

1 West Caradon, £145.

2 Cradove

1 West Caradon, £145.

2 Cradove

2 C

GEORGE MOORE, DRALER IN MINING SHARES,

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

GENORE MOORE WIll SELL the following SHARES, or any part:

10 Drake Walls, \$2s. 6d.

10 Drake Walls, \$2s. 6d.

10 Gram. \$8t. Aubyn, \$20.

10 Hingston Down, \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\).

10 Suth Frances, \$30\(\frac{1}{2}\).

10 Catherine and Jane.

25 Great Hewas, \$2s. 6d.

10 Cook's Kickelem, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

25 Cast Alfred Con., \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

26 East Kussell, 15s. 6d.

27 Soruh Robert, \$20\(\frac{1}{2}\).

28 Tesat Rousell, 15s. 6d.

38 Orth Robert, \$20\(\frac{1}{2}\).

39 Tesat Rousell, 15s. 6d.

30 Tolvadden, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

30 Tesat Rousell, 15s. 6d.

30 Tolvadden, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

30 Tesat Rousell, 15s. 6d.

30 Tolvadden, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

31 West Caradon, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

32 West West Wrey, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

35 Wheal Wrey, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

35 North Frances, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

36 Trebavyah, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

36 Trebavyah, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

37 Trebavyah, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

38 Trebavyah, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

39 West Caradon, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

30 Tolvadden, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

30 Wh. Grenville, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

MESSES. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARBBROKERS, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILD-INGS, E.C., LONDON, beg to draw the attention of their friends and capitalists to the present state of the Money Market, which, being very depressed, offers great advantages to those who may fortunately be in a position to invest at present rates,—rates which the prespect of a good harvest and other concurrent circumstances, it is confidently expected, will improve.

Messers. J. J. REVYOLDS and Sox take this opportunity of thanking those who have entrusted them with their confidence since the amouncement of their partnership; and to assure their cilents, and the public generally, that by strict attention to the interests of those for whom they transact business, they will endeavour to retain the position they have gained.

Messers. J. J. REVYOLDS and Sox are in constant communication with the most approved agents in Cornwall and Devon, and will be happy to render any information respecting maining property gratis, and to get misse inspected when required.

Business transacted in British and Foreign Funds and Securities on the usual commission anthorised by the Stock Exchange.

1, Boyal Exchange-buildings, E.C., June 12, 1887.

MESSES. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING SHARE DEALERS, &c., 6, HERCULES CHAMBERS. OLD BROAD STREET.

A R L E S B E S T, Jun.

34. CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.
SHAREBROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

Bankers: Mesers. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:

2 Alfred Consols. 10 Great Hewas, 20s. 6d. 10 Trewtha, £2%. 5 Great Alfred. 5 Great Hewas, 20s. 6d. 10 Trewtha, £2%. 5 Great Alfred. 5 Great Alfred. 5 Great Alfred. 5 Great Alfred. 5 Holmbush, £1%. 20 Vale of Towy, 17s. 9d. 10 Celn Bwyno, £47%. 20 Molland, 2s. 3d. 20 Chancellorsville, 10s.9d. 20 Molland, 2s. 3d. 2s.

Mr. Henros believes it will be difficult, in a similar period of depression, to show use havourable results by any other mode of investment, which should create conficience in the public to invest in mines conducted with skill and economy.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, June 12, 1887.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER
4. AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, PUNDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

N I N I N G
S H A R E S F O R S A L E:

1 Condurrow, £150.
1 Condurrow, £150.
1 Grambler, £1034.
10 St. Day United, £154.
10 Marke Valley, £24.
10 Vale of Towy, 14s. 6d.
5 Par Consols, £234.
1 Bosevarne, £41.
1 Bouth Tolgna, £150.
1 East Basset, £152.
1 East Basset, £153.
10 Great Hewas.
50 South Coddra.
Also, FOR SALE. Dose Old Tolgns United, for which no reasonable offer will be refused.—Apply to W.s. Michella, 5, Austinfelars, London, E C.

Also, FOR SALE. One Old Tolgns United, for which no reasonable offer will be refused.—Apply to W.s. Michella, 5, Austinfelars, London, E C.

A Res F O R S A L E:
5 Great Aifred, £754.
5 Great Aifred, £754.
5 Stady Bertha, 13s. 6d.
10 Lelant Consols, £4.
5 South Carn Brea, £6.
5 Ook's Kitchen, £54.
1 Craddock Moor, £434.
1 Craddock Moor, £434.
1 O Wheal Tehidy, £24.
10 Wheal Tehidy, £24.

MR. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, Jun., 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commissiom. Being in constant communication with the most sulful agents in all parts, Mr. J. ERYNOLDS, jun., is always in a position to give reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with

orders.

1 Sou. Caradon, £337½.

1 Botallack, £275.

1 South Frances, £305.

1 West Seton, £312½.

5 Camborne Vean, £5.

5 Par Consols, £22½.

5 Par Consols, £22½.

5 West Grenville, ±5. 6d.

5 Owest Grenville, ±5. 6d.

5 Great Aifred, £7½.

5 Tineroft, £4½.

5 Tineroft, £4½.

5 Tineroft, £4½.

6 West Grenville, ±5. 6d.

5 Great Aifred, £7½.

1 Wheal Grenville, 26e.

5 Tineroft, £4½.

5 Tineroft, £4½.

6 Tineroft, £4½.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 1, ST.
MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, is commissioned to SELL SHARES in
most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. As Mr. BLYTH confines himself strictly to commission business, the utmost reliance can be placed that all business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention and regularity.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, BEST ADVICES.2/ the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRES

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL, PROPERTY in EMGLAND, IRELAND, ROULAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
Mr. LEBARS, may be CONSULTED personally, or by teller. His long experience
in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining
and other speculations in that country.

23

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIBE EOPE.

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FERNCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Propriators throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, saitable for mining operations
or other purposes, GALVARISED or UNGALVARISED, MANUFACTURED upon
the newest and most improved machinery, ensering greater pliability, durability, and
strongth; and is admitted by the principal cost proprietors to be far superior to any
other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in peint
of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE MOPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. 24

Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

T HOMAS AND SON, MINING 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LAND AT 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL AGENTS,

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.
Mr. J. R. Pike will be happy to advise capitalists about to invest in mines, either
for investment or speculation.
A daily price list of business done in the Mining Exchange forwarded on receiptof
stamped addressed envelope.—Fridsy, June 12, 1857.

WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT,
(For many years with Mr. T. P. Thomas),
57, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 27

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ii, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 22, MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MINING OFFICES.-Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MATERIALS, &c., promptly attended to.

M. WILLIAM WOOD, 2, FURNACE HOUSE, LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE, having had many years' experience in the manage ment of extensive collieries and iron mines, and as civil and mechanical engineer, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY, INSPECT, and REPORT upon such property, and to FURNISH SECTIONS, ESTIMATES, and VALUATIONS of the same, Plans and cetimates of winding and pumping machinery on the best construction for a construction of the second property and the creetion superintended. Chemical analyses of iron ores carefully made, and opinion as to their value given.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the FUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker. 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENTS.—Mr. G. J. POUCHEE, STOCK and SHARE BROKER, having facilities for obtaining RELIABLE and EARLY INFORMATION on all points connected with the various undertakings in RAILWAYS, MINES, &c., can at all times point out to investors the SAFEST and most PROFITABLE SECURITIES for the employment of capital.

PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED at the usual commission.

1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

FRANCIS EVANS, INSPECTOR OF MINES AND MINERAL PROPERTY. Living in the midst of the principal mines of Wales, he is in a solition to advise parties who may have an interest in them.

ESGAIR MWYN.—Having inspected the mine for the lessees, a full detailed report will be furnished on receipt of a post-office order for £2 2s.

Dated Ponterwyd, Rhayader, June 12, 1857.

WANTED, OLD RAILS, at a Shipping Port.—Apply, stating section, weight per yard, price, and quantity, to "O. L.," Hinng Journal office, 26, Fleet street, London.

WANTED, about 7000 yards of OLD COLLIERY RAILS, weighing about 17 lbs. to the yard.—Address, stating particulars and price, to Borrhwick and Co., iron merchants, Glasgow.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COLLIERY BAILIFF or UNDERLOOKER, by a person 34 years of age. The advertiser is a practical miner, and thoroughly understands both Lancashire and Staffordshire newest plans of working mines. The advertiser has had great experience in fiery mines, and can survey and plan. First-class references given.—Address, "Miner," care of Mr. Thos. Wilbraham, bookseller, 126, Hope-street, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, descriptions.

WANTED, by a SINGLE MAN (25 years of age), a SITUATION as CLERK or BOOK-KEEPER at an IRONWORKS or COLLIERY. He abeen upwards of nine years in his present situation, and can be well recommended.—Apply by letter only, stating salary given, to "O. K.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.

—To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD, having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated in New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2383 sterling. A working capital of £509 will put the property in full order, and make the first washing! This being a bona fide concern applicants will please give proper addresses, without which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO COLLIERY AGENTS AND VIEWERS.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED AGENT, to undertake the MANAGEMENT of a COLLIERY in MONMOUTHSHIRE. He will be required to possess a thorough practical knowledge of working and ventilating mines, of machinery, and of underground surveying. Salary \$150 per annum. Unexceptionable testimonials will be required as to character and qualifications.—Address to A. Bassert, Esq., M.E., Cardiff. 42.

ICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WINE, &c., REPINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO LET, for the term of three or six months, a NUMBER of nearly new 6 tons WAGONS, at the rate of £10 10s. per annum each wagon.—Apply to Mr. T. Nurse, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

THE MIDIAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-equiatingly affirmed.

WEST CARADON MINE—A FULL SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. Murchison's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now manny. Frice, with a MAP of the ALERED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. Murchison's offices, 417, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. Muncuison's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now meany. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARKE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. Muncuison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

A LPRED CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. Murchison's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now ready. Price, with a MAP of the ALPRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling. To be obtained at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-etreut Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS.
GBEAT WHEAL ALFRED.
EAST WHEAL ALFRED.
EAST WHEAL ALFRED.
BOTALLACK.
WHEAL MARGERY.
EOGEWARNE UNITED.
EAST GUNNIS LAKE (or South Bedford).

EAST GUNNIS LAKE (or South Bedford).

EAST GUNNIS LAKE (or South Bedford).

OPECIAL REPORTS, just made from careful impections of the above mines, will be found in Mr. Munemson's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is sow neary; the REVIEW also centains Full Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Tears 1835 and 1836. Frice, with a MAP of the ALFRED and BOSEWARME DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. Munemmon's offices, 117, Bishopagate-street Within, London.

J

THE IMPERIAL ROYAL MINISTRY OF FINANCE intends to surrender, in the way of SALE, to private enterprise, the GOLD and SILVEB MINING WORKS, situate at Bockstein and Hauris, in the high mountain chain of the Duchy of Salzburg, together with the recently established SMELTING HOUSES, for the reduction of aliver, copper, and lead, constructed at Gend; furthermore, the GOLD MINING WORKS at Zell, in the Valley of the Ziller in Tyrol, either separately or together, with all the PRIVILEGES, LANDS, and USUFRUCTS pertaining to these mountain operations, dwelling-houses, farming and manipulation establishments, the whole of the working gear, engines, orushing, washing, and amalgamation apparatus, reasting houses, blast engines, saw and grinding mills; furthermore, the whole of the there existing stocks of ore, slick, half-produce, and materials of every description, provisions, and implements of all sorts. The complex of the works situate in the Duchy of Salzburg comprises the following properties and possessions:—

28 Mass of mines 16 39 18 83 38 Joeh kl. 60 764 272 1167 0 110 309 0 Joeh kl. ... 18 961 ... Joeh kl. .. 15 686 That of the Zelle Gold Mining Works cor Mass of mines

3241 % joeh ited value of these objects for sale, with all appurte

28,000 fl. 24,160 7,040 3,405 Subterranean mining ... Surface buildings ........ Apparatus, inside works Plots of land ..... 24,366 ft. 15,800 5,665 1,012 21,000 1,300 6,000 55,142 ft. 9,500 3,315 Rights of pasturage Working materials. Stores of provisions Inventory of implem 14,300 700 15,000 10,602 552 75,143 8. Total ..

Parties desirous of becoming purchasers are, therefore, invited to inspect the mining and smelting works thus offered for sale, to obtain for themselves all necessary information from the Imperial Royal Boards of Works, duly instructed to meet the matter courteously; or, with respect to the Sainburg Works, from the Board of Management of the Mining, Forest, and Sait Works, in Sainburg; as regards the Gold Mining Works at Zell, from the Board of Management of the Imperial Royal Mining and Sait Works in Hall; and thus afterwards enter into immediate negotiation with this Imperial Royal Ministry of Finance, who will appoint a commission for the purpose. The Imperial Royal Ministry of Finance allows on the lat of August—with all those parties who up to that time shall have announced themselves as desirous of entering into negotiation for the aforesaid sale—the negotiation to be opened by the commission appointed for the purpose, with each candidate individually, and reserves to itself the right of ratification of the articles of agreement most advantageous to the treasury, after the most gracious approval of His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty. Reference is hereby specially requested to the imperial patent (decree) of the 34th October, 1856, whereby the obligation for the delivery of the gold and silver, obtained by mining and washing operations, into the custoily of the Imperial Royal Treasury Office, was resoinded, and, consequently, a perfectly free disposal of the precious metals obtained was conceded to private mining works. Parties desirous of becoming Treasury Office, was resoluted, and precious metals obtained was conced Vienna, May 8, 1857.

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £1 per share, and £5 on alionment.

OFFICES,—44, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C., LONDON.

Samples of the iron, lead, and copper ore, magnanese, calamine, red and yellow cohre, and various other valuable minerals, recently obtained from the works of the mines, have been deposited at the Museums of the Geological Institutions in Jermynstreet, Bristol, and Liverpool. Samples may be examined at the offices, as above. Reports of the surveyors, and the results of several chemical analyses, together with prospectus, and all particulars, may be had at the offices, as above, or on application to the secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors.

April 17, 1857.

CHAS. GOOD, Sec.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY Divided into 6000 shares.

BANKERS—Messrs, Barciay, Bevan, and Co., London; the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Tavistock.

Pubser—Mr. M. W. Bawden, Liskeard, I Secretary—B. G. Eyton, Esq.

Managing Agent—Captain William Goes.

OFFICES,-32, BUCKLERSBURY.

Figure 1. States of this valuable property has been secured by the present proprietors, after a long context and considerable out, for a term of 21 years, at 1.15th dose. It is situate in the parish of Backiand, Devon, adjoining to, and parallel with, Lady Bertha, and surrounded by the productive mines of this celebrated district.

There are three lodes running through the entire length of the sett, intersected by cross-courses, and embedded in a highly metalliferous clay-siste.

An engine-shaft is sunk to the 40 fm. level, and a large quantity of rich copper ore worth £15 per ton. It is intended to erect a water, wheel and crusher forthwith, there being ample power for effectually developing this mineral property, which is known to contain large deposits of copper ore.

It is intended to erect a water, wheel and crusher forthwith, there being ample power for effectually developing this mineral property, which is known to contain large deposits of copper ore.

Sandy and the following reports will be carried amount of work done, which has cost £5000; all of this is available for the present company. The recommendations contained in the following reports will be carried into effect, so that immediat returns may be anticipated.

The mine is free from debt, and with an available balance in hand for the first three months, it being a fundamental rule that every account shall be paid monthly, to avoid individual responsibility.

The committee have great pleasure in referring to the annexed reports; and any farther information may be had by applying at the office of the company.

South Lady Bertha, Horrabridge, June 1, 1857.—This mine is situate in the parish of Buckland, Devon, about 3½ miles from the town of Favistock, on the banks of the River Tavy, one of the largest tributaries from the Dartmouth hills to the navigable for Buckland, Devon, about 3½ miles from the town of Favistock, on the hanks of the River Tavy, one of the largest tributaries from the Dartmouth hills to the navigable for Buckland and the sundame our mundle and iron. At the virtue masses of rock, about 1999 tons or surface, and directly under one of these masses of rock, about 1999 tons or surface, and directly under one of these masses of rock, about 1999 tons or surface and the same result occurred at Lady Bortha; there rocks forming a crust to the mineral deposits below, and wherever the lodes pass beneath or near, large quanties of copper ore have always been found. Every one practically acquainted with mining knows that a change of ground generally produces a change of results in metalliferous deposits—either riches or poverty. The stratification of the South Lady Bertha Mine must be stended with greater results than call that can be desired. I feel more sanguine than otherwise I should do that the success of South Lady Bertha Mine must be stended with greater results than generally emanate from mining property, and would strongly recommend it to any of your friends to take an interest in this va-WM. GOSS.

and would strongly recommend it to any or your friends to take an interest in this valuable property.

South Lady Bertha, Horrabridge, June 2.—At your request, I have carefully inspected this property, which is situated in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, it being about 200 fathoms south of Lady Bertha and Tary Consols Mines, its western boundary being the river Tary, from which an abundant supply of water for machinery, and all other purposes, could be obtained. The for ner workers sunk a shaft to the depth of 40 fms. near the western boundary, and I have been credibly informed that in the 40 fm. level east the lock is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, orey throughout, but the former company could not work the mine to advantage, in consequence of being deprived of the water from the Tavy, only being supplied a part of the year from a brook, which was not sufficient to keep the mine drained in a dry season. The shaft is sunk on the north lock, and opened at the surface castward at different points, from which some very pretty stuff has been raised, now lying at the surface—mundle and good stones of ore. To the south of this about 50 fms. there is another lode undergring in the same direction—viz., north. The back of this lode also produces a strong mundie, spotted with ore. Lady Bertha main cross-course traverses this ground, against which I am of opinion that the lode will be found very productive of copper ore. Taking this ground on all its bearings, I consider it deserves a spirited.

# Original Correspondence.

## MINE INSPECTION.

Srn,-It is too com monly supposed that to inspect a mine, and report thereon, it is only necessary to change one's clothes, take a candle, go underground, listen to the captain's observations on the ends and stopes; then return, and put the same to paper. This, with a slight colouring, or embellishment, to read at a meeting, is often considered quite sufficient, after which such reports are laid aside as of no further value. Reports to guide the proprietors, and as documents to be referred to when required, are seldom applied for, the generality being of the character above alluded to. It is doubtless very true (as one of your correspondents states), that local mining agents ought to be the best judges of mineral ground and mines in their immediate neighbourhood, and ought to be the best fitted for that purpose in their respective districts. But unfortunately, from the want of due application, or owing to a disinclination to express a candid opinion on the prospects of neighbouring mines, and from various other causes, shareholders have been obliged frequently to apply to distant parties. It is also generally believed that local agents are often influenced by local interests and connections, thus rendering it somewhat difficult to ensure a candid and unbiassed opinion.

When an inspection is confined to the appearances of the ends and the measurements of the stopes in reserve, any miner will serve the purpose. Or if a mine is to be tried, the shaft to be sunk, and the levels driven in search of ore, be the prospects of such explorations what they may, a steady working miner ought to be sufficient. But if the object be to inspect and examine the ground, with the view of forming an opinion of its prospects and value—i. s., the unexplored parts—it requires not only a good local knowledge, but also a very considerable amount of practical experience in general mining. derground, listen to the captain's observations on the ends and stopes

experience in general mining.

Mining knowledge, founded on practical experience, has however its divisions, and each division has its characteristic peculiarities, which the inspectors must be thoroughly acquainted with, otherwise they cannot form a correct judgment. It must be also remembered that there are form a correct judgment. It must be also rememored that there are many excellent mining agents who cannot form an opinion of ground any further than they can see; and that they sometimes condemn good mines when the workings happen to be in poor parts, and report favourably on mines which show a bunch of ore, however small it might be. There are other mine agents who can make very shrowd guesses where the richer ground lies, but are very incompetent managers of mines. Both qualities united in the same person are not always met with, as is too commonly supposed.

Again, the rocks and their contents are often so variable in character Again, the rocas and their contents are often so variable in character, that a very good mine agent, taken from Cornwall, and placed in the lead mines of Cumberland, would be at a loss, and would require alnew apprenticeship, before he could form an opinion on the nature of the veins, and their contents. A miner from a limestone district, placed underground in the granite and killas of Cornwall, would require similar training.

The following variety will give some idea of the different characters of mines:

of mines:—

1. Mines in granite, hard and soft, on the flank, and in the middle of the mass. Stream-works and veins. Minerals—gold, tin, copper, and sometimes lead.

2. Mines in gaeiss, such as the silver mines in Sweden, Freyberg, and in South America; and also some of the lead mines in Spain.

3. Mines in micaceous schist, such as the silver mines of Mariquita, &c.

4. The outcrops of mineral bands in primary clay state, producing copper\_Sas in Norway, Namaqualand, the United States, and in the slaty districts of North Wales.

Also gold in South America, California, Australia, and other places.

5. Copper mines in the massive clay-slate, known as "killas" in Cornwall, in regular lodes, and the lead and copper mines in the fragmentary rock, called by the Germans" grauwacke, "in very irregular and detached masse of ore.

6. Lodes in the regular laminated crystalline slates, as in the isle of Man.

7. The lead and iron ore deposits of the sedimentary limestone, with all the pscularity of the veins in the different beds, with their heaves, slips, slickensides, floors, wiches, swallow holes, &c.

These, and many other kinds of metalliferous formations require much.

These, and many other kinds of metalliferous formations require muci

orthless properties.—June 9. EVAN HOPKINS

or worthless properties.—Jime 9. Evan Hopkins.

P.S.—During my recent visit to the Isle of Man I met with an example of a combination of the qualities above referred to. I found in Captain Rowe, at the Laxey Mines, an excellent manager, a very good judge of unexplored ground, and, above all things, one who regularly attended to his own duties in preference to those of others. I expect to return to the Isle of Man shortly, to make a general survey of the mineral districts of the isle, when I shall be happy in furnishing such information as may be deemed worthy of interest to the readers of the Mining Journal.

## "SLICKENSLIDES," OR THE POLISHED SIDES OF MINERAL VEINS AND OTHER JOINTS IN ROCKS.

The highly polished and striated faces which are commonly ob erved on the walls and the joints of mineral veins are called by miners "slickenslides." The slickenslides seen in the lead mines in the metalliferous limestone in the North of England have been frequently noticed by various writers—Conybeare, Phillips, and many others. I am surprised that Mr. Henwood has not seen slickenslides in the limestone and millstone grit of the North, more especially as the phenomenon is very common there.

common there.

If first inspected some of the lead mines of Cumberland in 1832, in company with Mr. Joseph Dickinson, and saw slickenslides in various mines that were wrought in the great limestone bed, and have seen the same thing many times since. Slickenslides are also very common in the joints of soft schorlaceous and black micaceous granite. I have seen them in granite, gnoiss, micaceous schists, and also in all the sedimentary formations—the limestone, coal measures, and, in short, up to the chalk. In the lead mines of Derbyshire these polished surfaces are often jet black, like mirrors; and when this glassy coating of lead ore happens to be on sulphate of baryta, the polished side is liable to burst, and cause loud explosion, on being first laid bare. To avoid accidents, the miners take the precaution of making small incisions with the point of a pick, and then retire to some distance, until the smooth surface has burst from the side, which generally takes place in ten or fifteen minutes. However, the

retire to some distance, until the smooth surface has burst from the side, which generally takes place in ten or fifteen minutes. However, the slickenslides of the granites and slates are not subject to such effects, being mere polished masses of rock, such as quartz, felspar, and limestone.

The great longitudinal slickenslides seen on the walls of north and south veins in the crystalline slates are produced by a primary movement of some of the parallel masses in a direction corresponding to the fluted surfaces; but the vertical grooves and polished faces are produced by a secondary movement of the smaller masses, such as "alips" and "alides," or jammed broken masses between the main walls, dropping like wedges, or forced upwards by the accumulation of mineral matter below.

The following, among other information on the subject, is given in my work on Geology and Magnetism, second edition, pp. 65, 73:—

"The sides of the great flockan cross-courses, main faults, or the great meridional

"The sides of the great flookan cross-courses, main faults, or the great meridional splits (north and south courses), are invariably grooved and poliahed, from the effect of the longitudinal movements of the parallel masses (i.a., one side sliding on the other), and thus causing heaves and dislocations. The angular direction of the striated polished sides of the polar splits of South America vary from 10° to 30° from the horizon, rising towards the north, and are seen not only along the sides of extensive schistose ridges for miles, but also for many fathoms in depth, in the mines of the slaty district.

" The planes of these joints, and also the oblique transverse fractures caused by their movements, are often seen with polished striss from the rubbing, or sliding and equesting of the separated masses on each other; and as the direction of the secondary action must necessarily depend on local conditions, being cometimes vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, the polished grooves are not always parallel, but often curved, and is various undulations."

The wealls of the gilver mines of Marjouits in Now Granada oxibibit. The sides of the great flookan cross-courses, main faults, or the great meridi

ways parallel, but often curved, and in various undulations."

The walls of the silver mines of Mariquits, in New Granada, exhibit this phenomenon to the depth of about 100 fms., and for about 100 fms. north and south, and doubtless the grooved polished surfaces will be traced as far as the workings may be carried on. The rock in which these rich silver mines are inclosed is a compound of micaceous schist and bands of gneiss. Some of the polished quartzose sides present the appearance of messic work, inlaid with brilliant yellow pyrites. The striated polished joints have not yet been discovered in the mineral districts of Namaqualand or in Australia. They are common in Chili, and, indeed, in all countries intersected by cross-courses. The sides of faults in the coal messures often exhibit a similar appearance. North and south lodes and north and south faults in coal fields are much more productive of slick-

enalides, in grooved and polished walls, than east and west lodes. The only produce them in alides and alips, and not to any extent in leng It is possible, very frequently, to determine the direction of the bus and the position of the richer masses of ore in the primary schi means of the appearance presented by their polished faces, or slicken Therefore, to those who have made metalliferous deposits their study phenomenon has an important bearing, in connection with other conditions, in forming a correct conclusion on the character and proof mines. I intend to write a very long paper on this interesting instructive subject, which has occupied my attention for many year I trust these few remarks will be of some service to your indefait correspondent, Mr. George Honwood.—June S. Evan Hora:

P.S. I am now preparing for very extensive surveys of mines. P.S. I am now preparing for very extensive surveys of mins tricts, in different parts of England and Wales, which will prob-oupy me many months; but I shall feel most happy to forward you time to time further particulars of this kind.—E. H.

## RATING LORDS' DUES IN MINES.

Sin,—If there be any one thing distastoful to be pursued, it is the single to be constantly repeating arguments and reasonings on any subject, in endless succession, and in an interminable variety of form is sometimes necessitated by an opponent's stubborn determination as be convinced or turned from his object by the most powerful reason

subject, in endless succession, and in an interminable variety of form is sometimes necessitated by an opponent's stubborn determination in the convinced or turned from his object by the most powerful reason the mightiest array of facts, with the truth in broad and lofty plain plainly arrayed against him, that any unprejudiced mind must person and acknowledge. Such is the stubborn determination of advocting of mines, that although the Committee have had multitude sittings, and examinations enough to satisfy any ordinary minds, and great bulk of evidence has been decidedly against any such impositing the properties of being satisfied to let the matter thus rest. Mr. Kendull satisfies and examinations enough to satisfy any ordinary minds, and their object, by getting a committee to consider precisely the same their object, by getting a committee to consider precisely the same their object, by getting a committee to consider precisely the same thing. And because the two quest decidedly the same, the same arguments, reasonings, and facts, call brought against it with equal force and effect; the only danger to mining interests arising from their mobility as a body, and distinction of some of its parts to be constantly fighting their battles over again. Some of your correspondents paint the chief mover in this busines of some of its parts to be constantly fighting their battles over again. Mr. Kendall, as possessing a mind much below medicority, and I is not what called. Now, if this idea had been correct, there would be in danger to be apprehended; but they who tell us such things do not hat the man they attempt to describe. Far be it from me to come forward offer a panegyrio on Mr. Kendall, or on any other man while living; I must say, that he is a man calculated to make his talents and indim felt and appreciated, and his opinions respected, in whatever circle it tune to fight while there is the least chance of success. Hence, if mining interests desire to oppose him successfully, they, too, must is earnest, and wi

## GEELONG AND BALLARAT RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED) FIRST SECTION OF THE DIRECT LINE TO ADELAIDS.

Sin,-I am instructed by the directors of this undertaking to requ your insertion of the accompanying transcript of a letter received for Mr. Samuel Mossman by the Overland Mail. The documents referred by Mr. Mossman were dispatched by the February mail.

16, Bishopagate-street Within, June 11. HENRY GRAVES, Sc.

by Mr. Mosaman were dispatched by the February mail.

16, Bishopsgate-street Witkins, Jane 11. Hency Graves, Se. Gentlemen, —It gives me much pleasure to inform you that, after a voyage of sighther days in the Columbian, I arrived here on the 19th ult. This interval has given the enquire into the state of railway matters in the colony, as bearing with the affairs of your company, the particulars of which I shall now lay before you well as the present position of the railway question generally in Victoria. A incipated, I have arrived in the colony at a period when the working of the new stitution has completely upset the old system of Government, and, consequently, starded the progress of public works, the construction of railways in particular. At the same time, this subject has been one of the most important that has been do ussed in and out of the Houses of Legislature, during the period of which we had in intelligence up to the time of my departure from London. On referring to the fless of newsynapers and Government reports, it would appear that the late administration had taken upon themselves to initiate a general scheme of railways for Victra without the sanction of the Legislature. Not only had they fixed upon the lime the first constructed, but they had actually ordered the "plant" from England, at paid for surveying, and other preliminary expenses, before the noney was void in the House of Assembly. When this item was brought before that body, it was opposed on constitutional grounds, and although the vote passed by a majority of we till the effect of causing the Ministry to resign.

Further, the importance of the railway question has been made manifest out of causing the Ministry to resign.

Further, the importance of the railway question has been made manifest out to discuss the question. Various schemes have been propounded: some have some cated the construction and management of the trunk lines to be under the control these efforts has been to leave the whole subject an open question, to be investi

of Parliament.

Thus, so far as the general subject is concerned, the rallway question in Vientermains much in the same position as it did before. With regard to the Galong a Baliarat line, and the special business in hand, I shall enter more into detail, at communicate what has transpired on the subject. On Jan. 13, a meeting of size holders and provisional committee of the Geelong, Baliarat, and North-Western Seway Company was held at Geelong, to take into consideration the preliminary arangements entered into by me with you on their account for an analgamistic the two companies, when the proposal was favourably received. It was resolved in the content of rangements entered into by me with you on their account for an amalgamatic at the two companies, when the proposal was favourably received. It was resolved its another meeting should take place as soon after my arrival in the colony as wenient. This has not been done, chefin in consequence of the absence of Mr. Terrivative the Chairman) at Sydney. When that gentleman returns, I shall consult with law upon the matter, and let you know the result by the next mail. In the meaning, the question of constructing a direct line of railway from Geelong to Ballarat habes agitating the community in these localities to a great degree, in consequence of the late Government having surveyed what they term a "central line" westward fur Melbourne, which throws the interests of Geelong into a secondary position. A publication was a held in that town on Jan. 19, to protest against such a scheme, we strong resolutions were based, orging the Government to construct a line from George to the strong credit of the secondary position. A publication of the request the Haines administration, then in power, lent a favourable car, at they brough the subject before the Legislative Assembly, who referred the who question, as already stated, to a committee of fourteen, appointed by bailot.

In consequence of the rapid increase of population at the western gold field, sift the importance of the trade with the town of Ballarat (which is now as extensive their strongest indience in opponing it, unless they obtain a direct line from Melbourne to Ballarat, or get a middle line, as proposed by the flower of the proposed proposing it is a stream of the resolution of a direct line from Melbourne to Ballarat, or get a middle line, as proposed by the flower ment.

Amidst these contending interests, it is difficult to say what line may be effected. It is to shut these contending interest of your company may be effected. Up to the time nothing beyond surveys has been practically done by the Government or colonial fixed on, and how far the prospects of yo

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together on May 9) the remainder of the documents constituting the company, and the necessary means, to enable me to take advantage of any phase in the progress of the railway question which may accrue to the benefit of the company. Whatever betide, you may rely upon my not committing the company to any particular course of action until the result of the railway committee's enquiry, and legislative decision thereon is known; and, further, no unnecessary expenses shall be incurred by me, while any sums transmitted for this purpose shall be faithfully returned if not expended.—Melbourne, Fictoria, April 14.

Samura Mossmax.

## BATING OF MINES.

RATING OF MINES.

gis.,—Another week has elapsed, and the committee appointed last year have made no sign; are we to imagine that the fatal disunion which in too many instances has been so prejudicial to mining enterprise has taken root in that body, and that interned dissensions allow these gentlemen to neglect the interests of those who appointed them, probably because they may disagree about some special details which may possibly be only trivalities. Each may have some peculiar mode of resisting the impost about to be levied on mineral industry; a punctitious point of homour and inflated notion of dignity will allow no concession, and thus, while this peddling and trifling is being carried on, the mineral industry of the country is being neglected, and the prosperity of the mining districts of Cornwall is being jeopardised. While Mesars, Kendall and Co's, mischiswous project meets with no active opposition, it damages the cause of the miner, Those who are unacquainted with mining adventure imagine that as the committee, and through them the miners, apparently take no instreast in the question at issue, that this attempt at legislation may be of advantage, inasmuch as it will relieve the poor-rates. The miners are not to blame; they would be willing to aid the committee in their efforts, but they are now resting engicely on their oars, and enquiring what the gentieusen in Loudon intend to do. It may be that the committee are indefatigably watching the proceedings of the clique, and that they intend to surprise both them and us by a grand coup-de-main. Tais may be the case—we do not require that they should inform us what are their textice; we are perfectly convinced that it is not good generalship to make your enamines the maniliness publicly to exhaustedge it; we shall then be aware of the position in which the case stands, and means can be taken to secure a more energetic and working committee than these gentlemen have hillerto the obtain information whether they intend to act or not. If they choose the la

### SAFETY VALVES.

SAFETY VALVES.

Siz,—In your Journal of May 16, your Wolverhampton correspondent gives a diagram and description of a public trial of a novel safety valve, invented by Mr. Joshua Horton, Brieriey Hill, Staffordshire. I have been patiently waiting for some of your correspondents' criticisms on this trial, and in the absence of such, feel induced to offer a few remarks myself.

After describing the beautiful action of the valve in getting rid of the superfluous steam evolved when the water in the boiler is at its proper level, your correspondent proceeds to state that the whole of the water was drawn from the boiler, and that the "main experiment" commenced. The firing was continued, and the bottom plates of the boiler soon became of a red-heat, and all present retired to a respectable listance, of a wait the result. The engineer then injected cold water upon the red-hot plates by impact of a force pump, 3 in. diameter and 4-in. stroke. The moment the water was injected there was a violent puff of stem from the safety valve, and all danger was over. It certainly does appear to me incredible that a number of respectable and scientific gentlemen should seriously lend themselves to this solemn farce—the engineer threw into the empty boiler 1 lb. weight of water; there was a violent puff of steam at the safety valve, and the danger was over. Astonishing!

Let fir. J. Horton have his boiler partially filled with water; let him have brick fless round, as in ordinary circumstances, so that the sides of the boiler may become red-but above the water (we will leave the float out of the experiment). Now, what is the consequence? That the generation of steam goes on until the pressure is greater than the counter-weight on the valve-lever; that the large valve immediately blows off: that the equilibrium in the boiler is destroyed; that, consequently, the water runkes up the red-hot sides of the boiler; that it becomes mixed with the surcharged steam; and finally, that the boiler is violently rent assunder. The extra size of t

# TAVISTOCK, AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD .- No. I.

TAVISTOCK, AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—No. I.

Size,—Being as old miner, and when health will allow me, I take a great pleasure in visiting some of my old comrades, and take over the merits of the several mines in the district. On Monday last I visited the copper ore quays on the banks of the Tamar, beginning at Calstock, and saw some beautiful piles of ore, the produce of mines west of the river,—Hingston Downs, Wheal Edward, Hawkmoor, &c., the quality of which bids fair for the future. At Gawton Quay I found large parcels of ores from some of the young mines east of the river—such as Tavy Consols (which now promises to become of some importance in the neighbourhood), Devon Wheal Builer, and Gawton United. Other young mines have good parcels, which I have not time at present to convenient. I then came to New Quay, on which was a large quantity from the Great Devon Consols, which gives one the idea of the mines being inexhaustible. Admirable the convenience of the product of the convenience of the product of the convenience of the product of the convenience of the place of the pla

# NEW "OLD BALS," NEAR EXETER.

NEW "OLD BALS," NEAR EXETER.

Six,—From observing reports lately in your Journal of an old mine, somewhere to the morth of the celebrated Wheal Exmonth, having lately recommenced operations, I was led through curiosity to take a ramble out in the immediate vicinity. Be it remembered, important discoveries are represented to have been made of a very rich look of yellow, grey, and black copper ore, very rich for lead also, valued at 50!, per fathom. Having a practical knowledge of the mines in the district, I must say I had some doubt as to the accuracy or genuineness of the statements, which my visit fully confirmed. Taking reports only for my guide, I anticipated to have seen some rare appeciances at surface; in fact, considerable quantities of copper and lead cree, but none could I see to value, even that would pay for dressing. Now, only one fathom's peciances at surface; in fact, conderable quantities of copper and lead cree, but none could I see to value, even that would pay for dressing. Now, only one fathom's peciances at surface; in fact, conderable quantities of copper and lead cree, but one could I see to value, even that would pay for dressing. Now, only one fathom's peciances at surface; in fact, condities have considered to committee them that something mysterious is behind the curtain. You will probably be still more surprised to be informed from the country that a bauxiful stone of yellow copper ore may be seen, or has been exhibited, at a certain office in London, represented to have been risen from a mine which any practical man may have taken, innocently enough, no doubt; but the path of the control of the surface of the district would pronunce at a glance a "very great stranger," and not a native. Such are the baits laid for mistake will be palpably detected are long. For the benefit of taxes who have become interested (I may say victimised, for sarely they are, if influenced by the 50t, attaction of the same looks of the backs are taken away up to and above the Province of the same looks for

It is, therefore, evident to me the present operators have but a faw fathoms on the backs, with a few arches, that they can take away, supposing the lode standing to be very rich. They may, in fact, find in their superficial operations a few arches with deposits of lead and blase copper ore that may be brought to account, but how about the commercial result! Having ore and making profits are two very different cases. Next, as to the position of the lode in connection with the eivan and surface. The lode or cross-course is running about 10° east of sorth and west of south, underlaying sast about 18 in. per fim., and intersected about 90 fms. (at the surface lize) north of the south boundary by the elvan dyks, at an angle of 45°, underlaying south-east, which it will be seen must shorten the ore ground in this set; progressively in depth.—Hark! I hear a whisper, "Dun't molest us, for we expect to make 40,000/, out of it; the thing takes admirably."

I should think North Exmouth to be well situated for the production of copper and lead ores, being within the influence of another parallel eivan dyks, and traversed by known copper and lead ores, being within the influence of another parallel eivan dyks, and traversed by known copper and lead index. I see in your Journal it is being brought out; I wish them success. As a miner, I disapprove of extravagant reports, and feel it my duty to lay bare all spurious elements within my reach that is calculated to bring such researcher, June 10.

[ADVRATIERMENT.]

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

MINING INVESTMENTS-IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

MINING INVESTMENTS—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sis,—Owing to an accident, I was obliged to return from my tour of inspection through Devon and Cornwall sooner than I intended. Being now partially recovered, I take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public a list of the Cornian and Devon Mines I visited during my late round, on most of which I am at liberty to furnish full reports, for which I charge 21. 2s. The second list I send you are mines seen by me at different periods, when I formed my opinion as to results, since which time I have narrowly watched their reports, and am now prepared to give general hints as to their future prospects, accompanied with my views on many other mines that! have from time to time surveyed at surface; for the latter list I charge 14. 1s. Parties requiring a full report of any mine in the first list will get report and this list for 24. 12s., accompanied with a letter of general remarks, or my views on the formation of metallic substances in lodes, and the gossans on the back of them, with other useful hints for legitimate shareholders, showing how to detect mines that are expensive and unfairly dealt with, as I am now prepared with a list of the expenditure, even to every individual employed on mines, including running materials, new machinery sacepted; and I have no hesitation in publicly stating that where mines exceed my estimate, something is going wrong—this I have openly observed to the managery when on the mines, and have but solidom failed in discovering the origin of the flaw or exceptical, and I nave so often complained of by shareholders.

NICHOLAS ENNOR.

A List of the MINES EXAMINED during my late round in Devon and Cornwall

A List of the MINES EXAMINED during my late round in Devon and Cornwalt

Devon Burra Burra

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Virtuous A List of DEVONSHIRE MINES inspected by me underg Bedford Consols Bedford United Devon and Cornwall Wheal Emma Collacombe Lady Bertha Exmouth and Ar West Collacombe Garton United Arundel North Wheal Robert Queen of Dart King of Dart
Frank Mills
Whitchurch Co
Wheal Treeby
Brook Wood
Wheal Hamblin Bedford Consols Bedford United Bedford United Devon and Cornwall Wheal Emma Devon Great Consols Devon Wheal Buller Silver Brook Collacombe Lady Bertha Exmouthand A West Collacombe Gawton United Arundell Sortridge Consols North Wheal Robert Queen of Dark A List of CORNISH MINES surveyed by me undergro

at different periods : A List of CORNISH MINES surveyed by me underground a South Devon Consols South Brances Latchley Consols South Buller & West Panness West Basset South Buller & West Basset South Frances West Basset South Buller & West Basset Buller & West Basset Buller & West Basset Buller & West Basset Bull

Goramena
Craddock Moor
Caradon Consols
Wheal Pollard
North Wheal Wrey
Butterdon
Penhauger
North Trelawny
Trewetha Wheal Martha Wheal Bray Great Tregune Wheal Jane Great Baddern Swanpool Wheal Basset East Buller Beil and Lanarth Penstruthal Trewetha Wheal Venton Wheal Treiawny Trehane West Par Consols Wiveliscombe, Somerset,

t different periods:
Carvath
Carvath
Great Polgooth
Great Dowgas
Tregardook
Trewane
South Garras
Wheal Powell
East Falmouth
East Rosewarne
East Aifred
Aifred Consols
Great Aifred
West Aifred
Gilmar
Wheal Tremayne
Providence Mines
St. Aubyn and Grylls
Trumpet Consols
Wheal Tremayne
Aubyn and Grylls
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Trumpet Con Wheat Hender North Rosewa East Fowey C Par Consols Great Crinnis West Crinnis South Cuddra South Crinnis Pendeen Drake Walls 53 N. ENNOR.

THE SPECULATIVE MINING MARKET, AND CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.

THE SPECULATIVE MINING MARKET, AND CATHERINE

AND JANE CONSOLS.

Sia.—Amongst other anomalies which mining presents, there is nothing to be observed of a more remarkable character than the preference in most cases given by the public to worthless schemes, and the avoidance of good ones. Your or column most strongly corroborate the fact here stated, in the complaints which are constantly being thundered forth by disappointed shareholders,—either lamenting the pressure of calls, enquiring after reports promised to be issued regularly, when the concern was first launched, after the locality of the management, the whereabouts of the accretary, or other enquiries indicating fear and bowilderment. So many instances of the credulity—in fact, of the public in this matter—have come within my own knowledge, that I have ventured to ask you for space in "Our Journal" to enquire into causes, and, if possible, to suggest remedies, even although my reward may be that which generally attende gratuitous advice—namely, to have it rejected.

After mature reflection, I have arrived at one conclusion, which may be considered an important element in the question—namely, that the greater part of the losses the public austain by speculative mining (by which I mean buying into anything except dividends) are the consequence of their own want of discernment, or of circumspection. A scheming mining agent has only to make the reports on a given concern couleur devos—invent a host of faischoods in distorted or suppressed facts, and spread his nets (a "sean" would be an appropriate term if the mine be a Cornish one) far and wide, sean "would be an appropriate term if the mine be a Cornish one) far and wide, were alling shares up to 162: or, in other words, the capital was 60004, for an embry on the contract of the contrac

desert, nothing can be a greater relief than to enter upon a smooth road, or to turn, in other words, from the contemplation of disagreeable to that of agreeable objects. Reverting, then, to the details of the mine in which 6000, was called up, and failure the result, I have to remark upon a true Welsh mine called Carrisarias and Jani. Consors, in which I have taken sufficient interest as a seller or buyer of the shares as to be tolerably cognisant of its merits.

This concern was originally introduced as a lead mine, and lately in 6000 shares, at 10s, per share. The share lists full, and consists of upwards of forty most respectable adventurers. Mine out of debt—and as the capital of the company can be increased by the issue of new shares, and it is forthwith to be placed under limited liability, the concern is quite free from the shadow of risk to any individual.

During the work no of the mine, however, it was discovered that an enormous deposit of 1800 one existed within the "sett," ascertained subsequently to be of rich quality (giving 54 per cent. and upwards of iron), and marketable in suy quantity. About 1000 tons have been sold. Fortunately for the adventurers, it may be here stated, that an agreement had been made with the lord (or rather the dadies of the soil, for Catherine and Jane are by no means fabulous personages, but two sisters dormically and this before the discovery of the bed of iron ore, giving a bonus to the shareholders of which the value can, perhaps, be better appreciated than described. Moreover, the lead lode proves daily of a more valuable character, the operations on which have laid open a large quantity of ore ground. It was then projected to lag down a tramroad from the mine to the railway, passing through it, and shown that shout is, per targe and important one at no distant day, thought it prudent to suggest an issue of 6000 new alarce, at 10s. soah, thus raising lie eaglist to the moder sum of 6000 is now shares, at 10s. soah, thus raising lie eaglist to the moder sum of 6000

the public to make investments in it. Moreover, the property being resch of any one who might be inclined to enquire and then invest (another means, would also have the time to inspect), its Jones, fide character easily have been tested. One shareholder only has adopted the latter et a representative of the iron trade in Staffordshire, is a most competent p—but to anticipate his report, gratuitously forwarded to the company.

the means, women seed. One shareholder only has adopted the inner seep, to follow a representative of the iron trade in Staffordshire, is a most competent party to follow the canticipate his report, gratuitously forwarded to the company, and permision given to publish it, would be out of place here.

Suffice it to remark, that immediately upon the announcement of new capital befrequired, for the most legitimate of purposes, several shareholders become (as it must be a summed, alarmed, and rush into the market to sell their shares, unfortunat through the medium of a class of brokers who have adopted the particular line of be ness of advertising shares (or the shadows of shares, as the case may be) at fixed prior Thus, Catherine and Jane, with all its advantages, and its purely honest managems was, in reality, at once placed in the category of doubtful concerns; temporarily, true, bocause its merits are untouched by the event, but the dreumstances description trather strongly to the fact that "the public," so called, are more easily led, or themselves, into a concern which raises 60004, and returns nothing, than into anot which, for an equal sum, or less, will in all probability yield them an income of 30 cent.—so says the prospectus of the company, and the commentator, upon the fast forth, believes it.—No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

James Chorn

## THE RATING OF ROYALTIES OF MINES.

The committee on this amended subject assembled on Monday, to take vidence for the first time this seasion. There were present—Mesers. Kendall, M. Williams, Colvile, Ridley, W. O. Foster, Davies, and G. H. Cavendish.

Mr. WALTER BAINBRIDOR, examined by Mr. RIDLEY said—I have been a long time resident in mixing discrete. At Alson Moor and Toestale I am partner of their branch often at Middlewood, the management was confided to use; and afterward, upon the declines of any father-in-law, I had placed in my hands the superintered of their branch conversant with, and mixing operations. My view of the in relating to mixer rating, as hid down by Lord Mannfeld in his judgment, in which the London the reason states by Lord Mannfeld, did, for the memoragement of industry—long we employment to the readon state by Lord Mannfeld, did, for the memoragement of industry—long we mployment to the readon state by Lord Mannfeld, did, for the memoragement of industry—long we mployment to the readon state by Lord Mannfeld, did, for the member she was a state of the reason state by Lord Mannfeld, did, for the member she was a state of the country, and promote wealth—doesn't declarable stime. The ground of that decided was were still rateable to the poor, if padd in third, and the three continuation of land, and on the ground her are was paid; and others were considered exempt. The lords' does were still rateable to the poor, if padd in third, and of the decontinuation of land, and on the ground her are was paid but I conceive that to have been an evasion of the statute of Kilzabeth. I believe the London Lead Coverage of the country of the land of

count, would be done to leave the burdon where it is at present—that is, with the landed interest.

By Mr. Hussey Vivian,—Our mill in Teesdale is rated at 50% a year; a few years ago it was not rated at all. It was considered that it was a matter connected with the mine; but they wanted to get a hold on the company, and rated it. The rates in the parish where the company's mines are, are a little higher than those of the surrounding parishes, where there are no mines; they are about 3s. in 1%. The company provide medical relief for the men out of their own pockets, independently of the allowance made to them during sisteness, out of the fund to which the men themselves contribute. I believe that if all the mining operations throughout England were to create to-morrow, the landed interest would be in a much worse condition than it is at present.

By the Charman,—Where there is a large population congregated in the neighbourhood, the landed property is greatly benefited by that population, in

One of these gentlemen, last week only, advertised himself as a seller of these shares at six shillings per share; and when applied to, he stated that it was an error of the press, he being only a begin at that price.

By Mr. Williams,—If the royalty was taxed, it would go to the relief of the agricultural interest. If the lord's dues were relieved, it would be a tax. The mines have been of so much value to the land, as to give the landed interest the means of bearing the burdens on that land. I adhere most tenciously to that opinion.

By Mr. Ridley,—The landed interest got the cream of the mines in Alston Moor. If the company wished to make them more profitable, they must go to a greater depth, and that could only be done at an increased outlay.

Mr. Christophere Londolle Bradley was the next witness. He said—I lives Richmond, in Yorkshire, and have been engaged in mining operations for

Mr. Christopher Lonsdale Bradley was the next witness. He said—I live at Richmond, in Yorkshire, and have been engaged in mining operations for the last 20 years. I hold under a 21 years' lease, at Swaledale, under Sir George Degys and others. The leases are held on payment of a royalty of 1-5th in kind at the mill door. The eres of the lean mines of this district contain only about 2 ozs. of silver to a son of lead, which is less than other districts. I have given attention to the subject of rating of mines, and I think it would be unfair and detrimental to their interests, more especially to those of the Swaledale mines. I think the imposition of a ratio on mines would be a great injustice, as we have laid out our money on the faith of the exemption of such property. It would tend to check mining operations. From 1839 to 1856 we have expended in working one mine 107,464., from which we have received 94,7204., being a deficiency of 12,7404.; out of that 18,944. has been paid for royalty. The average annual produce of the Swaledale district is from 4000 to 4500 tone of lead. I agree generally in the evidence of Mr. Bainbridge, having discussed the subject with him previously. He comes from the same district. To give my opinion would simply be to go over the same ground as he has done.

By the Chatrian,—The rating of royalty was paid from 1815 to 1820. I never heard the subject much discussed. No poor-rate was ever paid except between 1815 and 1820 for my of the mines that I know of. That was many years before I was acquainted with mines.

I have a heard the acqueent and the mines that I know of. That was many years before I was acquainted with mines.

By Mr. Williams,—The poor population is principally a mining one—three-fourths mining and one-fourth agricultural. Between 1815 and 1820 the rates increased to 10s. in 1t. They have gradually decreased since, and are now 3s. 6d. to 4s. in 1t. The occupation of the population is very materially affected by the rise and fall in the price of lead. No doubt, if the mines were in a depressed state, and we could not give beneficial employment, the poor-rate would be increased, but that has not happened in my time: It happened from 1816 to 1830. Such a state of things would be some tax upon the landowner, but he has been deriving great benefit in consequence of the increased value of the land. At present, I do not think the burdens are equal to the increased value of the land. Supposing the mines were to case, I dare say the miners, not able-bodied, might come to the parish.

By Mr. Hussen Vivian,—The rate is now 3s. 6d. or 4s. in 1t. over a very extensive area. In agricultural districts it is about 2s. 6d. or 3s. in 1t. The value of the land in the mining districts has increased to a greater extent than the burden of poor-rate has increased.

By Mr. Foster,—Since 1820, the value of land has increased, but I should say the mining population has not. The miners are also small occupiers of land, and pay rates. There are also some small occupiers of land not immediately connected with mining, who carry our ore and lead to market.

By Mr. Davies,—The rating of mines would be very detrimental to

land, and pay rates. There are also some small occupiers of land not immediately connected with mining, who carry our ore and lead to market.

By Mr. Davies,—The rating of mines would be very detrimental to speculation. It would not cause all speculation to cease, but it would retard it if mines were to be rated. If the lord was rated, of course it would make very little difference.

Mr. Colville,—Is it not the case that anything that alarms the mine owners depresses the value of mines? It does. This measure has not however given rise to any agitation in the district.

By the Chairman,—Our prospects at present are, that unless the lords make some reduction in their dues, I fear a great number of miners will have to leave the district; and from the great demand for miners to work the newly-discovered iron ores of Cloveland, which are only distant 30 to 40 miles from Swaledale, where they find ready occupation. Something requires to be done.

At this stage of the proceedings, the committee adjourned till Friday.

## SECOND DAY.

The committee re-assembled yesterday (Friday).

The committee re-assembled yesterday (Friday).

Mr. R. H. Jackson examined by the Chaiman,—I am a clergyman, and reside at Newmarker, Flintshire. There are some mines in the immediate neighbourhood—the Talargoch Mine, the largest lead mine in the county. It has been a successful mine. The number of persons employed, men and bory, is about 500; the worked for a long time; for 500 pears the company have kept books; it has been a successful mine. The number of persons employed, men and bory, is about 500; the three was time as across at thirty, which it. The wage till 1830 were 180, per week; there was time as across at thirty with the company and the successful mine. The company is a successful with the successful mine, and the successful mine as across at thirty and the successful mine as across at thirty and an average of 100, per week, but after the strike it came to 130, per week, but after the strike it came to 130, per week, but after the strike it came to 130, per week, but after the strike it came to 130, per week, but after the strike it came to 130, per week and an average of 100, per week, but after the strike it came to 130, per week and a strike the strike it came to 130, per week and a strike the strike it came to 130, per week and a strike the strike it came to 130, per week and the strike the strike it came to 130, per week and the strike the strike it came to 130, per week to 130 Mr. R. H. Jackson examined by the Chairman,-I am a clergyman, and reside at Newmarket, Flintshire. There are some mines in the immediate neigh-

there. If the royautes are sate was any portion of the rating any portion of the rating.

By Mr. Colvelle,—The miners only contribute directly by paying rates on their dwellings. With regard to the rest of the agricultural produce, that goes to two markets six miles off. The miners buy from the buckster's shop, which sells the produce raised there. The miners buy from the huckster's shop, which sells the produce raised there. The miners assist the farmers during the harvest, but the farmers do not want them, as they get labourers from a distance—from the higher part of Wales. I do not say that the market would not actually lose something if the

mines were shait up. The interest of agricultaristics/would as after it the mines were more and the price of the property of the state strike. The mines are an enterprising the strike is now weat a way of the last strike. The mines are an enterprising have cottages, and so on. The difference of language would have some effect. During the strike last year very little difference was made in the state. The last strike the support of the church.

By Mr. Huzsav Vivia.—The population of Holywell angles, the strike the strike the strike the strike the support of the church.

By Mr. Huzsav Vivia.—The population of Holywell angles, the strike the product of the mines are received the strike the strike strike the st

the highway rate. Everyming was as the state of the lester of ironstone quarries. By Mr. Ridley,—I have experience in the letting of ironstone quarries. By Mr. Davies,—The mixed mines are let separately. They pay distinct royalites for the coal and the iron. There is no difficulty in ascertaining the royalty paid upon each. The furnaces are the property of the leases who build them, but they revert to the owner of the soil at the end of the lease. As to the houses built thus giving an increased value to land, and the increased consumption of agricultural produce, is also applicable to coal mines, which are rated to the poor. them, our they recovered an increased value to land, and the increased to the poor, of agricultural produce, is also applicable to coal mines, which are rated to the poor. The difficulty in raising ore would have a tendency to reduce the royalty; but lesses are very unwilling to give up a mine where they have expended a great deal of money. If union rating was adopted the case would be altered, the equivalent to the surrounding parishes would not be benefited.

I union rating was adopted the case would be altered, the equivalent to the surrounding parishes would not be benefited.

By Mr. Philips,—There has been an increased development of the aiming interest through railways, which are rated to the relief of the poor.

By Mr. Colvile,—The quantity of coal is ascertained at the pit's nouth. I have not heard any complaint from the owners and others that the mines are not rated to the poor. I think they are perfectly satisfied with the present state of the contract of the poor.

ones.

The rating of mines would come up to between and 3004. a-year; and if that is capitalised it would be equal to a large sum. It is y questionable principle to say that a mine is a farm underground. In my opitie like rating coal out of the hold of a ship. It must be borne in mind, too, it exhausts the soil.

at it exhausts the soil.

By Mr. Williams,—It would be detrimental to mines to pay poor-rates.

The Committee then adjourned until twelve o'clock on Tuesday next.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PHRASE-BOOK,-Messrs. Lambert and Co., of King William-street, Strand, have published a very useful "Vade-Mecum for Tourists in France and Belgium:" it presents a copious Phrase-Book and Vocabulary, adapted for travelling emergencies. The book is convenient in size, and, being compiled by an experienced hand, its skilfully-collated contents comprise a greater classified collection of phrases, expressions, and general information, upon subjects commonly required by tourists, than many more bulky volumes.

## COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting was held at the offices, No. 2, Broad Mr. John Labouchers in the chair.

After the secretary (Mr. E. J. Colk) had read the notice of

The half-yearly meeting was held at the offices, No. 2, Broad-street, yuthers, Mr. J. Jour. Laboucherse in the chair.

After the secretary (Mr. E. J. Cour.) had read the notice convening the member of the following report of the directors was read:

In accordance with the usual custom, the directors have called their half-yearly member of the convening the to the convening the convening tension the convening to the convening tension the convening to the convening tension the convening to the convening tension the convening tension the convening t

important reforms, and reduced the expenditure very considerably, the effect of wind will be seen this year; and they are of opinion, from the present appearances of the property, that, at the annual meeting, the financial statement will be astisfactory in a shareholders.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that although it was not so favourable as some of their previous ones, yet there was no cause for the shan, holders to be dissatisfied. The railway was progressing. The concession had always been arranged: it was, however, delayed until the month of June, at which tinsue congress met.

Mr. Wherlawisour observed that a great deal of the work was already done.

The Chairman said that it would be a great advantage to them if they smelted the ores on the spot; not only would there be a saving in relight, but they would, at he same time, be able to work up their poorer sorts, which would not bear the cost of transport to England. An independent smelting company was in course of formating. This had, however, in consequence of the state of the money market, been somewing delayed. Shares to the amount of 40,000l. had been taken up. They had though that a capital of 100,000l. would be necessary; they would, however, be able to dawing a less amount; though, in such a case, their operations must become more limited. A Proprint of these had made a profit?

The Chairman said there were several, and he believed they had all, with but me exception, returned a profit. They were all aware that smelting was a most sutes, for and lucrative business at Swanses?

Mr. Taxay asked if there were any coals in the country, and if they were infining to those that could be obtained from England?

Mr. Taxay asked if there were any coals in the country, and if they were infining to those that could be obtained from England?

Mr. Taxay asked if there were any coals in the country, and if they were infining to those that could be used with Knglish coal, in the proportion of one-shirl to enchant and the country and a

A desultory conversation then ensued, the report was adopted, and a vote of tands to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commedial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—
The imports of the precious metals during the last ten days have been almost uprecedented in amount. The total of last week reached 1,700,0001., and on Mosday, from America and Australia, figther arrivals of upwards of 600,6004. To-day its American mail has brought a surther accession of about 200,0004—in all 3,980,094. Of this large total a comparatively small amount has been sent into the Bank, its bulk having gone to the Continent, in payment for silve on account of the Bank of France. The monthly return of the inst-named establishment, published this morning, exhibits an increase in the bullion of 2,000,0001. Withdrawals of specie for Lesbardy, in payment for silk, will no doubt to some extent check a further increase. It must not be forgotten that the increase is obtained by artificial purchases. The return of the Bank of England, published on Friday evening, will show a considerable increase in the reserves of notes and bullion. In some quarters, from the recently strengthened position, it was anticipated that a reduction of the rate of discoust is 6 per cent, was not improbable, but the Board troke up to-day without announcing any change. Should nothing untoward transpire, this step cannot long be delayed, The markets of the Stock Exchange, during the week, have been characterised by remarkable steadiness, and though no great advance has been obtained, a firm and healthy tone throughout has been manifested. Console close 53½ to 93½, ex di. In Foreign Stocks, Turkish 6 per Cents, have advanced fully 1 per cent. on large putchess, closing 95½ to 96. New Turkish 4 per Cents, 101½ to 101¾.

The Railway market has been steady, at about previous rates. Prench shares have lated market for shares in British mines is extremely heavy, and very trifling briness transa

sent all the elements of success, requiring only patience and a small further only to render them productive and profitable."

Mr. Lelean communicates the following information:—

In reviewing the market in reference to mines, it may be remarked that most of the best copper mines—Alfred Consols, South Caradon, Devon Consols, Great South Tolgus, Wheal Basset, and South Frances—have been selling much too high for the dividends they have been paying; and now that the standard has failen the returns of ore must be less, as the poorer levels cannot be worked at a profit. The dividends must, therefore, be considerably reduced. Holders of these shares must not be surprised to find the market value of them 25 or 35 per cent. less during the next two or three months than they were as month ago. In lead mines, Mary Ann and Wheal Wrey the pries will be maintained, as the demand for this article is greater than the supply. Tis mines—Providence, Ding Dong, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant), Par Consols, Carnyorth, Trelyon Consols, Botalisek, St. Ives Consols, and Boscean—will maintain their priess, as the fail in the price of tin, and a corresponding rise will, of course, take which takes place next month. After that comes off, it is expected that there will be a very great rise in the price of tin, and a corresponding rise will, of course, take place in the price of shares. The prospects of Great Affred are very gloomy, and the Wheal Edward and Sortridge Consols are selling much too high. The speculative mines most deserving of notice at the present low prices are Margary, East Providence, Ludoct, Pendeen, Balnoon, East Margaret, Stray Park, East Basset, Cradock Moor, Gonamena, South Cuddra, Treloweth, and West Alfred; and the adventuers may safely rely upon a very fair return for their outlay, as they are all good, with sound management, and every prospect of success. We called attention some short time since to North Basset, then selling at the neormous price of 464, per 6(60th park, equal to 240,0001, Now the same shares will no

JUNE public, by making years, instead of the best judg dend here will price of the she

> St. COLUM salertaines tan from being rea Barlon, and ot case a high pro-quires that ons this part of this the approaches reports. The fisction cast o agents who he more so, inasm next. It is, he to have been to indications he sidered that, a as at Trevone as a st Trevone moderate dep

CARNYOR tin have inerceptions. The the quarter at the last account OLD TINE Margaret on 50 fms, below Margaret at mine. It is which there workers whe ton: the pretin already a Hollow, of I DING Do NEW Ware we note United, whe lode, in order though but mediately e engine-shat pregnated to course of eithe western lieve the m Great Where some old we want of the wastern the western th

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JUNE 18, 18 5

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pable, by making an impression as to a comparatively long term for working—29 years, instead of the shorter term of eight years, although that is, in the estimation of the best judges, sufficiently long to hold for at least four years to come. The divided here will recode to 84., and there will be, of course, a corresponding fall is the price of the shares.

[EXTRACTS FROM ONE CORRESTORMICE.]

St. COLUMB.—"A Mine Agent" writes:—"The hopes which have been stetrained that mining would revive in the St. Columb district are, it is feared, far from being realised. The parties who intended so spiritedly working the Courtenay, Barton, and other mines, feel it impossible to agree to the terms of the iords, in each gardon, and other mines, feel it impossible to agree to the terms of the iords, in each said to be represented, for it only receive the control of the search of the country. Great excitement prevails in the neighbourhood respecting this part of the country. Great excitement prevails in the neighbourhood respecting this part of the country. Great excitement prevails in the neighbourhood respecting the spreading sampling of the Trevone Consols, more especially as doubts have been expressed through the Missing Journal as to the accuracy of the late manager's reports. The feeling which seems to be generally entertained here is that the research of the search of the

in the mesting to be held on the 15th will be satisfactory, and the profits on the quarter are expected to be sufficient to liquidate the balance against the mine on the last account.

OLD TINCHOFT MINE is situate in the parish of Lelant, adjoining Wheal Margaret on the west, and on the same lodes. One of the lodes was formerly worked 50 fms. below adit, which is 30 fms. deep. The mine is communicated with Wheat Margaret at the 40, and drained through the communication by the engines of that mine. It is not intended to go deeper, but merely to cross-cut to the side lodes, of which there are several, and to return the large quantity of tinsturflieft by the former workers when tin was low. At the former working, the was sold for 35t, and 40f, per ton: the present workers have had 33t. The calls are 5s. per 1-1000th share (250t.); in already sold, 5994. Ils. 6d. The prospects are good; no machinery required. Mr. Hollow, of Lelant, is the purser.

DING DONG.—This celebrated old mine has greatly improved during the past week, and a good deposit of the reached in the 50 end, on the New Standard lode. The new engine will be completed before the next meeting.

NEW WHEAL VOR, AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—It is with much pleasure we notice an important discovery in those mines adjoining the Great Wheal Vor United, where in clearing some old workings on the run of the Great Wheal Vor United, where in clearing some old workings on the run of the Great Wheal Vor United, where in clearing some old workings on the run of the Great Wheal Vor United, where in the surface producing tin of rich quality. Six men were immediately employed to lay open the ground. Trusman's lode, of Great Wheal Vor, is also before to fix the site for an engine-shaft, they at the bottoms discovered two considered with the surface producing tin of rich quality. Six men were immediately employed to lay open the ground. Trusman's lode, of Great Wheal Vor, is also before November next, just to redict wheal Vor lodes are not in these mines with all possible dispa

some on workstance is fraught with amaxing advantages to the locality, as well as to the fortunate shareholders.

EAST RUSSELL.—There is a great improvement in this mine. In the 66, driving both east and west, I look forward to good results, and hope the shareholders will yet be remunerated for their outlay. The mine never looked so well as at present. They have out into the lode 1 ft. near the present end, where it is solid ore, worth 10f. per ton. My advice to the shareholders is, not to soil any of their interest previous to having the mine inspected.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The prospects in the 62 east continue to be favourable, and the lode is equally as good as anything seen for the last two months. The altered character of the lode, as compared with what was seen before, gives great hopes of a lasting bunch of ore.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The accounts from this mine are still of the most cheering character, and, judging from the testimony of the many inspecting agents

WHEAL EDWARD.—The accounts from this mine are still of the most cheering character, and, judging from the testimony of the many inspecting agents who have seen the mine, there can be no doubt of its becoming a good dividend property during the present year. At the meeting to be held on the 18th it is to be hoped that every shareholder who can conveniently will attend, as the resident agent will probably be present, to afford any information required relative to the present and fature prospects of the mine. One fact is certain, that large reserves of ore have been laid open since the last meeting, while the mine has been wrought, according to the opinions of many practical men, in a strictly legitimate manner. Any shareholder, however, has the power to satisfy himself of the correctness of this statement, by sending any agent he may think proper to thoroughly inspect the whole operations, de., of the mine.

&c., of the mine.

Wheal Wrey.—The sales here for the past three months have been very good, and at the meeting to be held on the leth inst., a dividend of double the amount of last will most likely be declared. The various underground works continue very productive, and the prospects warrant the belief of its lasting, and the mine a very profitable one.

very good, and at the meeting to be held on the 16th inst., a dividend of double the amount of last will most likely be declared. The various underground works continue very profitable one.

EAST PROVIDENCE, adjoining the Providence Mines, progresses favourably. The eastern adit iode is turning out well, and in driving north and south from Whal Smith will cut the Providence lode, as well as the new east and west lode. It is the general opinion here that this will become as valuable as the Providence Mines. SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Capt. W. Goss, the managing agent, in reporting upon this property, states that South Lady Bertha is bounded on the north by Tavy Consols, North Tavy Consols, Virtuous Lady, Bedford and Lady Bertha. To the north of east are Sortiface Consols and North Wheal Robert, all productive mines. From Tavy Consols, 24,000, worth of copper ore has been returned, and this mine is now sampling from 110 to 120 tone every two months. At the Virtuous Lady Mine over 100,000, worth of copper ore has been sold from above the 15 m. level. At Lady Bertha hine, under Capt. Goas's management, from the commencement in Sept., 1835, to Jan., 1857, being 17 months, they sold 3628, worth of copper ore. South Lady Bertha lodes are parallel to and within 200 fms. of the present working in Lady Bertha. Three lodes have already been opened upon, and several hundred pounds worth of copper ore sold. A perpendioular shaft is sunk to a depth of 40 fms., the lode cut, and presenting every chance of producing a large deposit of ore. The present Sir Massey Lopes, being desirous of having his mineral property wrought, has granted the Lady Bertha and the South Lady Bertha Mines upon liberal terms. The latter mines are principally woodland, therefore no surface damage is chargeable, which is well known as being a considerable item in mining. Thore is an abundant supply of water-power for pumping, drawing, creaking, and other purposes. The ore is of rich quality, averaging from 121, to 151, per ton, of which a

ROYAL SANTIAGO COPPER MINES, CUBA.—The rise in the market value of the shares, which has taken place notwithstanding the depressed state of the money market, is due to a general improvement in the mines, and increased yield of rich ore at less expense than formerly; but especially to a great improvement in the St. Andrew's and Reunion pertenencias, in which operations are being actively carried on for the secovery of the rich St. George's lode. The winze in the 12, west of Scott's shaft, in the former, yielded, by accounts received early in the month, 5 tons of rich ore per fum, the strata very kindly for copper ore, and every prospect of an excellent mine in depth. The winzes sinking below the 32, in St. Josquin, produces 5 tons of copper ore per fum. In the 10, east of New Isabelita shaft, the new lode is very regular, 14, ft. wide, and yields 2 tons of rich quality ore, while the winze sinking below it also produces 2 tons.

The Mercury has arrived at Newcastle-upon-Tyne with 72 tons of fine opper, for account of the Alten Mining Association.

The Caisse des Mines et des Charbonnages Company have convened a meeting for June 29, to take into consideration the various modifications proposed to be made in the statutes, and of fixing the amount of dividend, if need be.

DICTIONARY OF MINERALOGY.—Mr. H. Landrin, whose very excellent treatise upon the Working and Metallurgy of Lead was referred to by our Paris correspondent in his letter of April 16, has also published a very useful Dictionary of Mineralogy. The work consists of upwards of 500 closely-printed pages of valuable information in the most concise form, and free from the extraneous matter with which similar treatises are too frequently encumbered; whilst the price [5 fr.] is such as to place it within the reach of all. It can be obtained of any foreign bookseller in London, or of Firmin Didot, frères, of Paris.

MADAKE TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Among the latest additions of dis-tinguished individuals to this highly interesting exhibition is a portrait model of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The Royal Duke is represented in the uniform of a general officer, decorated with numerous military orders. This figure has excited much attention lately, no doubt, in consequence of the popularity ob-tained by his royal highness when promoted to the chief command of the army.

## FOREIGN MINES.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

The Fortuna Mining Company (limited) have received advices dated Linares, May 30: —Caraba Incoa.—Week of Taylor's Shaft: The lode in the 6th level, west of El Clavel's imag, is not so good as it has boon, went at present § to not lead ore of calcareous spar, quart, and lead ore, worth for the latter 3 tons per fine. The 5th revel, west of San Errique winas, the part of the lode we have been driving on contains small strings of ore, but we have reason to believe the main part is to the south, consectively and the strings of ore, but we have reason to believe the main part is to the south, consectively and the strings of the

edite: The quantity of gold melted during quarter ending March 31 was 169,000 ox.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—

The following report, and letter, were read at the meeting of shareholders on Monday, the 8th inst.:—

Catherine and Jane Consols, June 6, 1857.—Dear Sir.—According to your request, I now hand you my report for the general meeting, to be held on Monday, 8th inst.:

On my appointment as agent to this mine, our operations at first were confined to clearing the open cutting for about 30 fms., to the entrance of the deep adit level; siso the cross-cut for 25 fms., where we reached the lode; we then commenced clearing on course of the lode for 116 fms., after this we laid down 191 fms. of tram-road, in this level. I then put a pare of men to sink No. I winze, in bottom of the middle level, also a pare of men to drive the deep adit level with all possible speed, to get under No. 2 winze, where a good lode of lead was known to exist. When those places were in full operation, we then commenced laying out the dressing floors, 70 ft. in length by 33 ft. wide, with cobbing and crushing houses, jugging hutches, and other conveniences for dressing of lead ore, so that wet weather should not hinder our progress in dressing. By the time this work was completed, No. 1 winze was communicated with the deep adit level; it then put this pare of men stoping in both ends of this winze, where we raised, dressed, and sent to market nearly 10 tons of good lead. We then began sinking No. 2 winze, which is 41 fms. north-west of No. 1, and I sm glad to say that when the water was drained from the winze, a good lode was to be seen, producing from 10 to 12 cwt. of lead per fm. : there is a good lode was to be seen, producing from 10 to 12 cwt. of lead per fm. I find we have about 4 or 3 ft. more to sink to communicate No. 2, winze with the deep adit, which is about 6 fms. 3 ft. below this point. I judge this to produce full 20 cwt. of lead per fm. I find we have about 4 or 3 ft. more to sink to communicate No. 2, winze with the d

E. S. Codd, Esq.

Wolverhampton, June 6, 1857.—Dean Str.:—Being at Portmadoe on Thursday, the 21th ult, I embraced the opportunity of visiting the above mine, in order to ascertain for my own satisfaction what steps were being adopted for its fall development. I accordingly spent nearly the whole of the following day (Friday) on the mine with Capt. Treweek, I must say that I was very much pleased with the appearance of the Champion lode of iron ore. I consider the term in this case a very appropriate one, as immense quantities of very rich iron ore of a rare and very desirable quality may be raised therefrom at a trifling cost, I therefore look on this mine as a lasting one, and one that cannot by any possibility become exhausted for 50 years to come, and which in my opinion will in point of remuneration to the adventurers very far exceed any statement I have yet seen, or opinions I have heard expressed on the subject. I have no doubt whatever, but feel quite certain in my own mind, that when the contemplated incline is completed, and a sufficient staff of men are employed to commence and carry on the necessary operations on the course of the lode which is seen at the surface, that 1000 tons of ore at the least may be raised weekly, and basing the calculation of nett profit at the moderate sum of 5s. per ton, and the quantity of ore raised at \$2,000 tons per annum, will give a divisable profit to the shareholders of £13,000 per annum. I therefore view this mine as one of the few that may with truthfulness be designated

bone fide and legitimate. With regard to the contemplated incline, I suggested to Captain Treweck the desirability of making the starting point of the same about 20 or 30 yards below the present open cutting, the cost in the construction from the point I suggest, will at the least be one fourth less than it would be from the point first fixed upon. It will also without alteration or additional expense be available for future open cuttings on the course of the lode in depth. I should also recommend the laying down of a transway (at a cost of about £10) from the present workings of the mine to the top of the incline, the ore in that case will be loaded into tracks as it is raised, thereby saving a vast amount of labour, consequently expense.

I amidipate a great saving may be effected in freights, by making a contract with a party to coavey the whole of the ore raised to its destination, whether that be Newport, Saltney, or Scotland.

a party to convey the whole of the ore raised in Ireignta, by making a centract with port, Saliney, or Sootland.

I am not able to say much about operations at the lead mine, being unable to expiore the workings for the want of a suitable dress for the purpose. I saw some very rich and beautiful specimens of ore on the dressing floors, and Captain Treweck informed me, that he should be able to break a large quantity when No. 2 winze is completed.

I beg further to say, that any assistance which I can render and which lies in my power, to promote the interest of the shareholders in this young but highly promising mine, I shall at all times feel a great pleasure in affording. FRANCIS BAKER.

E. S. Codd, Esq.

THE WILTS AND GLOUCESTER AGRICULTURAL DISTILLERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £11.000. in 5500 shares of £3 we have when the same of \$1.000.

DISTILLERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £11,000, in 5500 shares of £2 per share.—Deposit £1 per share.
remaining capital to be called for and paid by two equal instalments, on the
lst of August, and the 29th day of September next.

N. T. K. PERRY KEENE, Esq., Minety House, Minety. HENRY HIBBERD, Esq., Braydon House, Malmesbury. WILLIAM KEENE, Esq., Minety House, Minety. HENRY BLANDFORD, Esq., Baynton, Wits. CHARLES LARGE, Esq., Leigh Hall, Cricklade. Mr. RICHARD MAYNARD, Taunton, Somerset.

Mr. RICHARD MAYNAED, Taunton, Somerset.

MANAGING DIRECTOMS.

HENRY HIBBERD, Esq. | W. S. PERRY KEENE, Esq.

SCRETARY (pro tem.) – William Dommett, Esq., Chard, Somerset, and
Minely, Malmesbury.

HASHER.

Gloncestershire Banking Company, Cirencester.

Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, Malmesbury.

London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.

BOLICTORS.—Messrs. Dommett and Canning, Chard, Somerset.

AUDITORS.—To be appointed by shareholders.

OFFICES,—ON THE WORKS, MINETY, MALMESBURY.

BROWER.—W Lemon Oliver, 4. Austinfrizars, London, E. C. BROKER-W. Lemon Oliver, 4, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is established for the purpose of distilling spirits from beet root and mangold wurtsol, upon the principle of a discovery by Mons. Leplay, and for which a patent has been obtained. In order to ensure the efficient working of the patent in this district the company has secured (by purchase) 76 acres of freehold land peculiarly calculated for the growth of beet and mangold, on which the works and distilleries are to be erected. The estate so purchased is situate about half a mile from the Minety station on the Swindon and Gloucester Rallway, in a district where beet and mangold of the best quality may be grown to any extent.

of beet and mangold, on which the works and distilleries are to be erected. The estate so purchased is situate about half a mile from the Minety station on the Swindon and Gloucester Railway, in a district where beet and mangold of the best quality may be grown to any extent.

The patent for distillation has been introduced into England by Messrs. Wm. Dray and Co., the celebrated agricultural implement makers; and in their prospectus introducing the subject to the public, they state their willingness to take shares in each of the companies to be established, having fully satisfied themselves of the large profits to arise therefrom.

Under the present revenue law, distillation from mangold and beet root is prohibited; but the English Gevernment feeling the importance and advantages to be derived by the agricultural interest of England, have granted to Messrs. Dray twelve licenses have owrking the patent in this country; one of such licenses has been secured for this district, and will probably lead to immense results as the business of the company increases.

for this district, and will probably the above sum:

The estimated capital of the company being £11,000, the directors, for the satisfaction of the public, after careful enquiry and consideration, put forth the following statement as to the appropriation of the above sum:

Purchase of land (76 acres, freehold), erection of a 20 ton distillery, with steam engine, and all necessary buildings, and complete plant for rectifying the spirits

First purchase of 2300 tons of mangold and beet, sulphuric acid, reast, 2,700 0 0

Total £9,600 0 0
Leaving a surplus of £1400 for purchase of horses, casks, erection of sheds for cattle, water tanks, incidental expenses, first year's wages, salaries, &c. &c. 1,400 0 0

£3,150 0 0

# Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, June 5: The eastern shaft has not reached the ode yet, but I am daily expecting it. The stopes in the back of the eastern level are till yielding 2 tons of black jack and 1 ton of ore per fus. The rise above the 6 is oling up speedily, and is yielding good oreystuff. The men are getting on well with making the western shaft good from adit to surface, and also we are progressing fast with making the new pool. Our dressing operations are going on as usual. We are soing to put new shells on the rollers to-morrow.

going to put new shells on the rollers to-morrow.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelense, T. Hosking, June 8: There is no shange in the lode in Field's engine-shaft sinking below the 150—neither in the different levels in the western part of the mine, since the last report. The morth part of the lode in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore from 137. to 303, per fm. There has been none of the south part of the lode broken in this level east eince the last report, but the indications are more favourable, as we find some rich branches dropping into the lode as we drive by it. The north lode in the 100, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore quite 1203, per fm. The south lode in this level east is worth for copper ore from 135, to 204, per fm. The lode in No. 2 wines, sinking below the 90, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 904, per fm. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkin, June 6: The ground still looks favourable for drive.

other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkis, June 9: The ground still looks favourable for driving in the 15 fm. cross-cut outle; but the cross-cut driving north in the same lovel is harder than usual, and still water coming out of the end. The 15 fm. level south has been driven since last report 4 ft. crtotal, 11 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. The 15 fm. level north has been driven since last report 2 ft. 6 in.—total, 10 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. We hope to finish a task on Monday, and then we shall commence to roof the engine-house with all possible speed, and 1 hope in a few days to be ready to heave in the engine.

BALLYMONE W. W. Smith.

the stack on Monday, and then we shall commence to roof the engine-house with all possible speed, and I hope in a few days to be ready to heave in the engine.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, June 4: I bey to hand you the following report on the progress made in the erection of the engine, gear, and other connections. The eyinder is scrawed down on the loading, and the piston packed, the guide-frames are also placed and screwed down, also the fly-wheel shaft is placed and fly-wheel built and put together, likewise the eccentric reversing grear and starting gear is also connected. The boiler is in the boiler-house and the flues built, the steam-pipes are in and joints made. The timber eistern is made, and the condensing work isn its place and all joints made. The bobs-stand and bob are yet to be put up; the stand is made and ready for putting up. I have a small reservoir making to have the surface water for the feed, which will be much news injurious to the boiler than the underground water. The limb of the shaft-bob is placed in the bob-pit, and shail dress the bob today. The traveller is also made, but not in its place. The stack is 22 ft, 6 in, high this day, it has rained every day for the last week, which has thrown the masons back considerably. There are 105 tons of coal to land in Clare and 30 tons from Kiltush. The engineer says the engine will be ready to go to work on Saturday week in a rough state, for the engine-house will not be plaistered and painted, and he hopes to put the grinder together in a week after finishing with the engine.

BEDPORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 8: The lode in the 148 east is 3 feet wide, composed chiefy of capel and spar, with a jots of ore intermixed; in the same level west the lode is large, and of a promising appearance, producing some good stone of ore. The lode in the 130 east is 3 feet wide, composed of mundle and spar, with a little ore coessionally, but not a sufficient quantity to value. The lode in Oaborne's wine, sinking below the 130 east is a feet wide, composed of mu

same as for some time past, opening tribute ground.

BENDERG.—N. Toser, June 8: The 18, east of engine-shaft, is now in 3 fms. 5 ft. and is set to drive by six men, at 31. 103. per fm., stented 2 fms.; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, composed of white quartz and sugary spar, with every appearance of a specify improvement. The same level east is set to four men, at 51. per fm., stented 2 fms.; this end is in 3 ft. from the plat, and is going towards the junction of the Bend and Benderg lodes, where I am informed there is a good lode gone down. The filling, landing, and hamling is set to three men, at 51. 5s. the month. All our machinery is in good working order. We have a plentiful sapply of water, and everything is progressing satisfactorily.

landing, and hauling is set to three men, at 5i. 5s. the month. All our machinery is in good working order. We have a plentiful supply of water, and everything is progressing satisfactority.

BODCOLL.—P. Evans, June 6: In driving the 10 fm. level west the lode continues large and strong, with exceedingly favourable indications; it is about 6 feet wide, made up of nice spar and clay-slate, mixed throughout with copper and lead, and a little sulphur; to all appearance, this lode will soon turn out lead stuff to make it pay for saving; driven last week 4 fc., making the total driven 15 fms. 5 ft.

BOI MINE.—W. Barratt, June 10: There is no alteration in our pitches since last reported. We have a very troublesome job in the engine-shaft.

BOILING WELL.—John Delbridge, June 6: In the 60 east, on the north lode, 3½ fms. north of the engine lode, the lode is from 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, yielding fine stones of copper ore. From the appearance of the lode it is likely to open in tribute ground. In the 60 east, on the engine lode, the lode it is likely to open in tribute ground. In the 60 east, on the engine lode, the lode it is likely to open in tribute ground. In the 60 east, on the one of the lode it is likely to open in tribute ground. In the 60 east of a single lode, the lode it is likely to open in tribute ground. In the 60 east the lode is self-likely lead to of or ger fathom, and in a good looking killas. In the 50 east the lode is small and poor. In the 60 east of all lone of lone in 1 in the 60 east the lode is father than the father of the father

our advance steady and certain.

BRNNTALL.—J. Reynolds, June 10: The level driving on the north wall of the iode at Bryntall is not quite so good as when I wrote you on Saturday last, but is still producing good atomes of ore. There is no change in the cross-cut driving through the lode; ground stiff for driving. The stopes in the high backs have improved since last reported. I those to get most part of the parcel of lead to Newtown in the course of next, which I estimate will be from 9 to 10 tons.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, June 10: I have placed two men to clear p the shaft on the north gossan lode, where there is a very fine lode, but the water revented us from doing anything on it through the winter. We have about 7 fms. force to drive in the adit, on the south lode, to come under the shaft, in which there as a fine lode in sinking. In the adit end the lode contains a little copper, and at mee is very kindly to make a bunch of ore.

innes is very kindiy to make a bunch of ore.

EWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey: The stope east of winze in the back of the 50 is worth 18 cwts, per fm. The stope west of winze is worth 15 cwts, per fm. The lode in the end in the 50 is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Our progress in sinking willthrynaid shaft is not of sat as it was last week, in consequence of there being so unch water. The men have been sending up a lift of pumps from the old mine to-lay, to not in Pwilthrynaid shaft. I shall be obliged to put three men more in the baft, which will make nine in number. I have ordered from 3 to 4 tons of iron for he numbers, &c.

BWLCHSTELLAN .- J. Williams: The shaft is sinking in a good vein, and likely

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams: The shart is sinking in a good vent, and there to make much ore in going down.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 9: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—On caunter lode, the 33 to drive west by four men, at 54, per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, unproductive. On caunter lode, the 33 west by four men, at 54. loe; lode 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The 20 west by four men, at 7.10s, per fm.; lode 1/g ft. wide, kindly, producing mandic and stones of ore. The 10 west by four men, at 64. loe, at 64, per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, tribute ground. The adit west by four men, at 54. lode small. A winze to sink under the 10 by four men, at 22, per fathom, and 5s. tribute; lode 1/g ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 50, cast from Wheal Gons gross-cat, by four men, at 144, per fm; lode nearly 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead and copper ore. The 33 cross-cat south by four men, at 21. los, per fm.—Tribute: A pitch in the back of the 33 by two men, at 5s, in 11, and one in back of the 20 by four men, at 5s, 5d. in 14.

piton in the case of the 3s by two hen, at 3s, in 1r., and as in the case of the 2s by the men, at 6s. 3d. in 1r.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, June 11: It appears by the increase of water in the 3s cross-cut north that we are getting near the lode; but our progress during the last few days has been exceedingly slow in consequence of the cross-course being very large and soft, and with so much water bringing the ground very heavy on the timber. In order to avoid this quick ground we have thought it best to go back a short distance from the present end and commence a new level in the country so as to intersect the lode in firm ground and out of the influence of the cross-course; this may take us a little longer time, but we shall not use so much timber, and I think it fair the safest plan. The lode in the winze below the 27 still carries can and spots of ore, not looking quite so well as when last reported on. At the boundary shaft the boundary lode hither to has been nearly perpendicular, but owing to another lode forming a junction with it near the present bottom, has caused it to underlie north, and as we are nearly down for another lift we cannot now change the direction of the shaft, but wing the direction of the shaft, but wing the production with it may the prependicular; the boundary lode is now the north side of the shaft; I am of opinion that it will again very shortly take its man bearing.

CABVANALL.—W. Roberts. June 9: Setting Report: The 118 to drive west by

CABVANNALL.—W. Roborts, June 9: Setting Report: The 118 to drive west by four men, at 31. 101, per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, chiefly composed of crystallised iron. The 106 west by four men, at 33. 15s. per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, onproductive; a winze to sink under the same level by four men, at 34. 10s. per fm.; lode semall. The 96 west by four men, at 34. 15s.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The 86 west by four men, at 54. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, pow. Four men are about to clear the 76 west, where we expect soon to intersect a cross-course.

o west, where we expect soon to intersect a cross-course.

CASPELL.—J. Lester, June 11: The masons have begun to build the crushing-mill some to-day, and have promised to have it ready to put in the crusher in three weeks they have taken it at 1s. 2d. per yard for building and pointing it inside and out, hey to find men to assist, riddle stuff for mortar, &c. I have not set the stone to ise, but have three men at work doing so. I contracted with a man for the raising and carriage a week back, but he falled to perform his agreement. I think we had setter not have the castings from the foundry until we are ready with the walls, so but we sould put it together at once.

CASTHERINE AND LANK CONSOLE.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—J. Treweek, June 11: The lode in the deep adit end is rather improved, and is looking much more kindly than when last reported. The lode in No. 2 winze is also improving, particularly in the north-west end, which induces me to think that the har of dead ground is much shorter in the deep adit level than in the level above. Size of the lode 18 in. wide, intermixed with lead throughout. Our progress has been very much impeded for the last few days in earrying down the ironatone, is consequence of the heavy rains, but it will now again be standed to with vigour.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—Capt. Chegwin, June 6: The engine-shaft is sinking with all dispatch, ground good, and without water. In the adit cross-cut the men are driving rapidly towards the shaft, and the surface-works are progressing with all speed. Both bargains are set to full pares of men, and we expect to hole by Michaelmas next.

Both bargains are set to full parce of men, and we expect to hole by Michaelmas next.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, June 9: During his has week the 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven 5 fest, the lode is worth about 3 tons of good ore per fm.; The 62, cast of Morria's engine-shaft, has been driven 9 feet; the lode is of a highly promising character, composed of soft quarts, mundle, blende, and ½ ton of rich ore per fm. The 40, west of the western shaft, has been driven 4 feet, and the lode is worth 1 ton of good ore per fm. No alteration to notice in any other part.

COLLEGE MINES.—A. Braithwaite, June 6: We have about 3 fms. more to get the shaft in fork. We have set the sumposen to stope a part of the 10 south; they will get sufficient lead to pay expenses, and leave a smail profit. The 10 north is not looking quite so well; the lode is heaved to the right. There are good stones of lead in the bottom of the lovel. The 10 south is rather poor, and harder, but as water is coming we anticipate getting into more kindly ground. The tribute pitches are looking just the same, and the meu are cearning fair wages. We have 2 tons 17 cwts. of lead in the store-house, and about 7 tons on the surface, partly dressed.

CWM DAREN.—Capt. Tregoning: The 10 is in a lode containing little ere this week, but we expect to reach ore ground as it goes forward. The tribute ground yields fair wages to the miners.

CWM SERON.—J. Boundy, June 6: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day,

CWM DAREN.—Capt. Tregoning: The 10 is in a lode containing little ore this week, but we expect to reach ore ground as it goes forward. The tribute ground yields fair wages to the miners.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, June 6: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The engino-shaft to sink by six men, 21 fms., at 101. 10s. per fm. The lode at the shaft yields 7 cwts, of ore per fm. The 60 to drive west by six men, at 64. 6s. per fm.; the lode in the end is small at present, and unproductive. No. 1 stope in back of the 60, east of engine-shaft, by six men, at 65s. per fm.; the lode yields 8 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 3 stope, in back of ditto, by four men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode yields 8 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 3 stope, in back of ditto, by four men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode yields 9 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 4 stope, in back of ditto, by four men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode yields 9 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 4 stope, in back of ditto, we store shaft, by six men, at 40s. per fm.; the lode yields 9 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 5 stope is not set. Two tribute pitches were set, one in the box of the 40, east of shaft, by four men, at 10s. 6d. in 11. tribute; the other pitch in back of the 30, west of shaft, by four men, at 11s. 6d. in 11. tribute; the other pitch in back of the 30, west of shaft, by four men, at 11s. 6d. in 11. tribute; the other pitch in back of the 30, west of shaft, by four men, at 11s. 6d. in 11. tribute; the other pitch in back of the 30 set. The other pitches remain much the same as last reported. We are getting on tolerably well with the dressing of the ore, and I hope to sample 15 tons.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys: Francis's level is in unproductive ground, and there is unproductive ground in the level shove; over this piace we expect in 5 or 6 fms. to reach the long line of ore ground which has yielded so much ore in Level Coed. The stopes in the back of francis's level are giving a good supply of ore. Level Coed stope this week is not quite so good as a cual, but as the

appears to be a new shoot order. Insemine appears to be larry worsed, the shadinery and plant are in good order, considerable additions have lately been made, and others are still in progress to lessen the cost of labour. You are now in a position to raise ore enough almost to meet the cost, and if the 32 and 44 turn out as expected it will probably double the value of the mine.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, June 11: We still continue to progress with sinking the engine-shaft, cutting plat, &c., as fast as the nature of the work will admit. We find rich stones of grey ore in sinking. The water has greatly increased within the last few days from the end driving east; at present the ground is hard and troublesome to drive. The lode has not been taken down in the pish for the last fortnight. I have set a pitch to two men in the Brake, at 13s. 4d. in 1/s; they have broken some splendid ore to-day, and it looks kindly to improve.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, June 11: Since my last report the plunger-lift has been put to work in the 32, and the water is again in fork to the bottom. The following barvains were set on Saturday last:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 44, by aix men, at 15, per fm. The 32 end to drive west, by six men, at 64, per fm.; the lode in this end is 3 feet wide, producing occasionally stones of ore and mundle, with a great quantity of water. The 32 end to drive west, by two men and two boys, at 24. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, over throughout. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, by four men, at 1/s. 7s. 6d, per fm.; the lode is producing a little ore, and promising further improvement; a winze to sink in the bottom of this level, by four men, at 1/s. 7s. 6d, per fm.; the lode is producing 1 to m of ore per fm. The 32 end to drive east, by one man and one boy, at 3/s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing, producing some saving work, and the present appearance is quite sufficient to expect a cost of the 20, east of the posensor for another sampling feature, and one boy, a

copper ore in the ance of one end, out the lode is small towards the bottom. There is nothing new in any other cross-cats.

EAST SOETRIDGE.—A. Down, June 11: We have resumed sinking the engine-shaft, which is now about 21 fms. deep. The lode in the bottom is looking very promising, being composed of quartz, capel, gossan, prian, &c., with spots of black ore. EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Burrows, June 10: In the 20 fm. level north the lode is producing stones of lead ore. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level are producing about 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. War erd riving a cross-cat cast in the 10 fm. level, and have branches of lead and jack leading into the east lode. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level will produce about 5 tons of lead and jack per fm., and the stopes in the back of the 10 about 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We sold on Saturday last 33 tons of silver-lead ore, at 27. 16s. 6d. per ton.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom: Where we laid own the north underlie lode (named in mine of May 27) it was about 70 fms. to the west of the western end. Since that, we have opened some pits further east, and laid open the other lode, which we find here large and strong, and the ground very favourable. We have, therefore, commenced to sink, and have gott down several feet, and if the water be not too qulok we shall be getting on speedily with the shaft.

— June 10: For the last two days the lode in the western end has much improved.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—J. Goldsworthy, June 11: We have been taking down

— June 10: For the fast two days the lode in the western end has much improved EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 11: We have been taking down the lode in the 66 fm. level, which we have not as yet cut through; in the eastern end we find the lode, as far as we have seen it, to produce some good ore; the lode on the whole, is looking more promising. We are now in course of taking down the lode in the 65 end west, which we find to be large, producing some good ore; the ground is favourable for driving, price 41, per fm. We have not taken down any lode in the winze in the bottom of the 55 fm. level; I hope to be able to speak of its character and value in my next. We have cleared the north adit 8 fms. since last reported, and have come into where the lode in the back of the adit has been stoped away; the lode in this place appears to be about 4 ft. wide by the workings. I hope to say something as to the character and prospects of the lode in my next.

GAWTON.—J. Gill. June 10: I have nothing new to communicate this week continues.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, June 10: I have nothing new to communicate this week; on nderground department is without alteration since last reported on. The dressing

GELLIRHEIRON.—Capt. J. Jones: The dressing is going on very well. The rise still in a promising lode, and is slowly draining the old workings, from which we intend soon to graw the water, as there are the difficulty in dealing with it.

GLASLLYN.—We are daily expecting to cut the lode in the cross-cut from the 80.

GLASLLYN.—We are daily expecting to cut the lode in the cross-cut from the 80. GREAT CRINNIS.—S. S. Bice, June 8: The sumpmen are engaged in stoping the ground west of the rise in the 80; the lode is worth 74. per fm. for copper cre, the price given for stoping 44. Iss. per fm. The ground cast of the rise is set on tribute at 7s. in 14. We have also set two pitches in the back of the 10, at Daniel's whaft, one at 3s. the other at 13s. 4d, in 14. The water in the shaft is about 9 fms. below the 10. The rest of the tribute pitches are without alteration since last communication. The quantity of ore at surface is calculated to be from 70 to 80 tons.

GREAT SIEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, June 10: The lode in Kelly Hole Shaft, or rather, the north part, is looking most splendid. We are now breaking large-stones of mundle spotted with black and yellow copper ore, and it appears to be improving every fm. we sink. The other parts of the mine are just as last reported.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, June 10: Saturday last was our setting day. The lode in the 80, west of new shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 1½ ton 6 copper ore per fm.; set to aix men, 2 fms., at 34. Dept fm. In the same level east the lode is foot wide, producing a little ore, but not-enough to value; set to four men, 3 fms, at 4i. per fm. In the 70 we have put the men to drive north, as we think a part of the lode is standing on the north side; the stope in the back of the 70 is worth 35f, per fm.; set to to two men and two boys, at 24. Se per fathom. In the 60, the lode is 3f feet wide, producing 8 tons per im., worth 13i, per ton; set to three men and three boys, 4 fms. at 35. Per fm. In the 80, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 8 little ore; set to three men and three boys, 4 fms. at 35. Per fm. In the 80 the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little ore; set to three men and three boys, 4 fms. at 35. Per fm. In the 80, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little ore; set to three men and three boys, 4 fms. at 35. Per fm. In the 80, the lode is 2 feet wide,

worth 50f. per fm.; set to two men and two beys, 4 fms., at 2f. 10s. per litches are looking well.

pitches are looking well.

GREAT WELSH.—Capi. Kernick: The 20 is nearly sound, as to timberwork to
the end south; but the stuff in this level will require four days more to clasincide in the back of this level south continues to looks well; for shout 16 attaces
behind the end it 18 4 ft. wide, filled up with flookan and solid leaders of lead our,
producing 15 wits, of lead per fm. Tributers can get fair wages at 4; per no paying
drawing and all osets except dressing; the latter we suggest but better be done by
the company, so that there he no delay in sending the ore to market when required,
and that in a proper state. The ground near the end is very wes, owing to the tous
with which we are nearly in junction, and which overlay the lode on which we have
been clearing south. After we have cleared this level completely, we will take down
the lode now standing on the west part of the drift, and will report thereon fully 'so
will set the cross-cut south in the 10 next week.

GREAT WEST SORFRIDGE.—J. Richards, June 11; At the gradue of the source of the

been clearing count. Arter we have cleared this is well completely, we will take down the lode now standing on the west part of the drift, and will report thereos fully; we will set the cross-cut south in the 10 next week.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, June 11: At the engine-shaft there is no atteration. In the 20, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is exceedingly promising, being composed of capels, mundle, prian, a little gossan, and copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. Michell, June 6: Since yesterday morning air o'clock, and up to six o'clock this svening, we have forked 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. Parater is now 4 fms. 3 ft. 7 in. below the 125. We hope to drain the 130 by Menday morning, when we shall reset this level west on Altred Consols lode; likewise two or three tribute pitches in this level.

— June 8: Since Saturday night air o'clock, up to aix o'clock this morning we have forked 3 fms. 2 ft. Everything is going on well.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, June 9: In the 66 fm. level, east of the sink, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing good lead ore; in the opposite end west the lode is 13 in. wide, orthorizing mundic, spar, and a little lead—ground and water much the same as when last reported. The new shaft, east of the easter a engine-shaft, is pread out the mine since my last communication.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. B. Pascoe, June 6: The water is down 8 fms. 2 ft. below the 50, at Harvey's engine-shaft. The 60 is dry at King's shaft, and will have stricy one. We shall clear and scenre old sump and Offord's shaft to the fine level act. We are progressing with the burning bones flues at the stamps, and the new winding engine-house at King's shaft, We shall commence building burning housed next week, and also to work our stamps regularly. All the other work is progressing engine-house at King's shaft, We shall commence building burning housed next week, and also to work our stamps regularly. All the other work is progressing and old timber below the 214, and sent away the drop life to the 215. The water a

the 90, 1001. per (m. HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, June 8.—The lode in the engine—shaft is 216 ft. wide, but at present is rather disordered by a hard floor of ground passing through the shaft this last week. In the 50 west we have cut the great cross-course, where we expect the lode is hove north about 3 fms, as seen at other levels. In the 60 west the lode is improved in quality this last week, worth 1 ton 60 ure per fm. The stopes in back of this level are looking well, and are now well ventilated. The stopes in bottom of the 30, west of the shaft, are worth 3½ tons of ore per fm. No change in the ground in West Hawkmoor to notice.

bottom of the 30, west of the shart, are worth 3% tons of ore per fm. No change in the ground in West Hawkmoor to notice.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. B. Lightolier, June 11: Batters's engine-shaft is progressing to our satisfaction. We have yet from 7 to 8 fm. of ground to shak through to communicate with the 50, and every effort is being made to accomplish this pieces of work in the shortest time possible. At Wepre shaft we have met with rows win which is of great advantage and value to fs., as it will enable us to sink 3 fm. to 1 fm. which is of great advantage and value to fs., as it will enable us to sink 3 fm. to 1 fm. whitherto, thus saving time and money. It is also of the utmost importance in laying open this mineral district, by cross-cuts, &c., as the junctions of such cross-courses with the veins produce good ore, and from which most mines derive their source.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, June 10: We have commenced driving east and west from Morris's shaft a 100 fm. level, east and west of Doidge's winze, is without change to notice, as also the lode in the 75 and 55 fm. levels east, Thomas's shaft as progressing satisfactorily. The cross-cuts north and south from Hitchins's shaft are being driven as fast as the nature of the ground will admit.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 west the level is being extended west on the lode istor-

pronoung a inthe ore, but not to value. The 100 fm. level, east and west of Doldge's winze, is without change to notice, as also the inde in the 73 and 55 fm. levels east. Thomas's shaft are being driven as fast as the nature of the ground will admit. HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 west the level is being extended west on the lode inter, sected by the end driving south; the lode has a very kindly appearance, and will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 71, per ton. The western stopes in the back of this level, west of Northey's rise, will yield from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 91, per ton. The eastern stopes are set on tribute. In the end driving south in this level, on the lead lode, the lode has not been taken down, but is cut through, and will produce good saving work for lead, and promising a further improvement. In this rise in the back of the 145, east of Diagonal, the lode will yield 1 ton of ore ending sinking in the bottom of the 145 east will produce 14 ton of ore per fm., worth 91, per ton. In the 160 west the lode continues to produce about 1/2 ton of very rich black and grey ore per fm.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, June 11: The lode in the adit end is much improved. We have a branch of rich yellow copper ore, coated black, beides the prian part, 2ft. high from the bottom. I hope we shall soon have it to the back, as the ground dips west. The branch is from 4 to 5 in. wide of good ore. I am of ogi. nion that as we got deeper into the hill we shall have a good lode in this level when we are not deeper than the hill we shall have a good lode in this level when we mear the orosz-course. The ore is as firm as if it were reised from a lode 50 fm. deep. This promises for having a good mine in depth, knowing for certain this to when we made the deep that the shall have a good lode in this level when we shall some of a non-deep the shall be a lode of the same as stated in my last.—2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore occasionally; driving at 91, to prove whether any more lodes of the shall be a lode would h

10 cwiss, of ore per im,

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, June 11: Moyle's shaft is completed to the 20, and
we have resumed sinking, which shall be got on with with all possible speed. We
have also communicated Tregoning's winze with the 20 fm. lavel.

we have resumed sinking, which shall be got on with with all possible speed. We have also communicated Tregoning's winze with the 20 fm. level.

LLANDUDNO.—The cross-cut west at bottom advances about a yard a week, the men relieve each other on the spot and work all working time; we have not cut any string in it yet. On account of drawing the stuff with the engine by day we have only been able to keep the water out of the shaft to work in it by night, consequently we have sunk only 3 ft. 8 in. this month. The indications for ore are exceedingly cancouraging—there are large cavities in the bottom of the shaft bearing crystals of copper pyrites, green carbonate, and spots of native copper. I think there is every reason to hope we are near a bunch of ore. We have now put eight men to sink the shaft at night while the engine keeps the water, and to drive the cross-cut east by day while the water is in. There is a stope of ground to take down on the east side before we set to them. From the 56 cross-cut west two men have been removed to make the number eight in the shaft as above stated; there are two men remaining itter; there are three beds in this level which makes it tolerably easy for driving, and will, perhaps, increase the chances for ore when we get a string. In the north end at this level the ore has dropped down in the bottom, and we purpose sinking a little after it, before driving any further north. The stopes in the 10 and 129 yel levels, north of Treweck's, are much as usual, yielding about the same quantity of low-priced ore, set again to same number of men, at 50s, per ton of picked ore, and 12s, per ton for smalls.

LLANFYRNACH.—Capt. Evans: The pond is now finished, and the water turned

LLANPYRNACH.—Capt. Evans: The pond is now finished, and the water turned a; it is everything we could have wished. The winze sinking to the 22 improves as bey go down; capital lead throughout. The count level is also improved, and be hinks be cannot be far from the junction of the two lodes.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, June 10: The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore, ground moderate. The stopes in the back of this lavel are worth 81, per fm. The lode in the 5 east is small and disordered, but I think we may reasonably expect an improvement here in the occurse of driving a few fathoms, ground easy. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 04, per fm. I am glad to inform you that our parcel of ore is 20% tons, which we succeeded in shipping of yesterday, having sent a man to Barnstapie to attend to it.—I have apprised Mesers-Bath and 80 no of the same.

yesterday, having sent a man to Barnstaple to attend to it. I have apprised Messra-Bath and Son of the same.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—James Lester, June 8: Our pay and setting was on Saturday, when the following bargains were set:—The 20 below add to drive west of Penrhiw engine-shaft by four men, 4 fms. or the month, at 34. 17s. 6d. per fm.: the lode in the present end is about 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, mundle, and lead ore, yielding of the later from 3 to 4 cwits, per fm. To rise and stope in back of this level by four men, 8 fms. or the month, at 32s. 6d. per fm.: the lode on average yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 20 to drive east of Penrhiw shaft, is not set; the ground continues hard, and unfavourable for driving. The 10 to drive east of Penrhiw shaft by four men, 2 fms. or the month, at 7t, per fm.; the lode is much the same as for the last 2 fms., intermixed with carbonate of lime, and a little lead ore, but not sufficient to value. To rise and stope in back of this level by four men, 6 fms. or the month, at 24. 10s, per fm.; the lode will on an average yield. 8 cwts. of ore per fm. To rise and stope in back of this level by four men, 5 fms. or the month, at 35s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and looking promising, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 to drive east towards Bwish Gwyn by four men, 5 fms. or the month, at 35s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and looking promising, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. To stope in back of this level by four men, 8 fms. or the month, at 35s. per fm.; lode yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. To rise and stope in back of the 20, east of big pitch, by six men, 12 fms. or the month, at 35s. per fm.; lode visiding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. To stope in back of this level by four men, 8 fms. or the month, at 35s. per fm.; lode visiding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. To stope in back of the 10s in termixed with blende, and a little lead ore. Assoon as this level is common the north, at 35s. per fm; lode visiding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 to drive west

JUNE

NORTH WI NORTH W

OLD TOL

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SITE

in the surface; the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing tin throughout, the surface is the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing tin throughout, and is a splendid appearance for producing large masses of metal within a remailing a splendid appearance for producing large masses of metal within a remailing a splendid approaching each ether, and will upparently soon form a junction in rapidly approaching each ether, and will upparently soon form a junction at each and also in depth. The next part of the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing each ether, and will upparently soon form a junction at each and also in depth. The south branch is also producing good timeteff. I include the surface, there can estancy be a fine of the rise character of this lode at a greater depth. We have not at present of the rise character of this lode at a greater depth. We have not at present of the rise character of this lode at a greater depth. We have not at present of the rise character of this lode at a greater depth. We have not at present of the rise character of this lode and approach to the surface of the rise character of the sole and approach to the surface of the rise character of the sole and the surface of the rise character of the sole and the surface of the rise character of the surface of the rise character of the surface of the rise character o

to show the might.

THE BASSET.—T. Glanville, June 9: In the 32, driving west of Grace's shaft, on a spiriting it can of ore per fm. In the 52, driving west of Grace's shaft, on lost, the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the same level, driving west of grace's shaft, on lost, the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the same level, driving south lode is producing good stones of ore. Other parts of the mine are

3.—P. Hosking, June 6: The lode in Eales's shaft is 2\( \)\_6 feet a quality, producing 2 tons of ore a fm. The lode in Mackean's the lide ore. In the 4\( \)\_2, west of Eales's, the lode is 4ft. wide a glode, producing good grey ore. The tribute ground is look-

when sery promising look, producing good grey ore. The tribute ground is look, but a very preliming the producing good grey ore. The tribute ground is look, but a very well.

NORTH GREAT TRELETHER.—W. Tom, June 10: Since my last report, I have looked the same and the grey mell.

North Grey and the same looked by white a work of the looked the about 1 ft. the surface about 4 ft. which, running north and south, underlying west about 1 ft. the surface about 4 ft. which a sample of the ore assayed from the back of the looked the about 1 ft. the surface about 4 ft. which a sample of the ore assayed from the back of the looked the about 1 ft. the surface and the surface about 1 ft. I have sent a further sample to be assayed from 1 ft. if the looked it is considered. I folked the looked looked the looked looke

are in the 10. Should this ore continuous it has well as the many operation of the engine work wrety AND JULIA.—J. Hodge, June 11: The sinking of the engine and is going on satisfactorily. We shall commence driving towards our wester the next week. The ground is still congenial for lead, and I hope our expectation to the still congenial for lead, and I hope our expectation to the still congenial for lead, and I hope our expectation to the still congenial for lead, and I hope our expectation to the still congenial for lead, and I hope our expectation to the still congenial for leads and I hope our ex

that is coing on status of the still congenial for lead, and I hope our expectations will be realised.

Old ToLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, June 10: All the departments throughout be nice are much the same as last reported. I have the pleasure of informing you is we have cut the coath lode about 6 fms. from surface, which has a fine appearance at that depth, being 2 feet wide, producins, copper ore and mundic throughout the same as the state of th

ent. 10. The winze sinking below the 80 is worth 40i, per fm. The 60 west, on the third bods, is producing good stones of this; the appearance in the end is more facurable than for some time past, and yielding richer work. The tribute pitches are tring out a fair quantity of good work for tinstuff, and the machinery is in good working order.

FMERGEE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, June 9: In the 162 ma-cit, north and south from Reid's, we are progressing favourably. In the 112 matter than the state of the sta

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, June 11: We have again met with another hard for of casel and spar in sinking the engine-shaft, such floors of ground I find to be organial for the making of copper in the Queen lode; although they impede our propose in the time of sinking. I do not dislike their appearance. The lode in the 20 fm, wale set is split up and disordered at present with a cross silde. The lode in the 20 fm, wale set is split up and disordered at present with a cross silde. The lode in the rise at the 20 in. level is 2 ft. wide, producing some saving work. The tribute stopes are silhout any material change to notice. We are busily engaged in weighing and carting its ore to Totnes, to prepare for the sampling. The machinery is working admirably. 2008. WARNE CONSOLS.—James Richards, June 11: We are progressing rapidly with the engine-house, boiler-house, and stack, and in about a fortinght we shall be addy to receive some of the heavy parts of the engine; which will be placed in the loss with all dispatch. The smaller buildings such as smithe's and expenters' shop, secont-house, and storehouse, are completed and ready for use. The engine-shaft how down 9 fms. from surface, and I hope to finish casting and dividing the same y saturday next, our survey day, when we shall resume sinking by since men. The said is now out of the shaft on the north tin lode, and we can sink as the water goes at it is now out of the shaft on the north tin lode, and we can sink as the water goes as of two other lodes coming into the steff from the west. Several of our lodes have roved very rich for copper and tin to the west, and I have every reason to believe hat we shall faint them productive in deepth.

Silver BROCK.—W. Weeks: There is no alteration to notice in any part of the UEEN OF DART .- P. Hawke, June 11 : We have again met with a

SILVER BROOK. - W. Weeks: There is no alteration to notice in any part of the

STHINEY WHEAL BULLER.—S. J. Reed, June 6: During the past month the regress, as I expected, has begun to show itself, both at surface and underground. The surface is looking much better, but not yet complete; it wants a more methodical transparent and improvement in the dressing-floors, which will be gradually carried

ont, though at some cost, bit which will pay well. The shief shanger underground in the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the state of the

about 94, per fm.

SOUTH GORLAND.—J. W. Gilbert, June 6: In the deep adit end, driving west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, gradually improving for tin, and is now worth 5l. per fm.
The men are getting on very well clearing the shaft at Messer's bottoms, which is cleared 7 fms. from surface. I have this day set a pitch at the engine-shaft to two men, at 15s. in 1l.

The men are getting on very well clearing the shaft at Messer's bottoms, which is cleared? fins. from surface. I have this day set a pitch at the engine-shaft to two men, at 15s. in 14.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, June 6: Our cross-cuts in the 45, 35, and 25 fm. levels are going on favourably. I expect some important features will shortly be developed in the 35 fm. level south. In the ond east at the 25 fm. level our lode on the north of the elvan is very large, and it is disordered at the point we are driving upon owing to the east and west side, but I believe as we open our stopes on this lode in the backs it will assume a more regular and settled character, our operations being, in all probability, on a large scale south. I have laid down a plan for the full and perfect ventilation of our 15, 25, and 35 from the addit, this I hope to accomplish in about two months, which will enable us to fully develop our lode south. The other parts of the mine are without much alteration. The cross-cut in the 35, south from Young's shaft, is giving out antifactorily; this cross-cut is intended to cut the main lode further west, and also to lay open all our main nickel branches in conjunction with the lode, where we have every reason, from the analogy of the character of our deposit of nickel discovered before, to expect not only a bunch of mickel but accontinuation of the same, as it is now placed beyond a doubt that nickel exists at 270 fm. below the surface, how much deeper I cannot say.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, June 8: The prospects at this mine have undergone no change since my last. The lode in the 80 is still about 14 in, wide, and producing mundic, with occasional spots of cre. The lode in the stope in the surface which is not at present of value. The stopes in the back of the same level is worth about 3½ tons of ore per fm. The 46 east produces stones of ore, but the lode on the whole is not at present of value. The stopes in the back of the same level is worth about 3½ tons of ore per fm. The 6 east p

TREVANE CONSOLS.—T. M. Penaluna, W. Bedder, June 10: The 25 fm. level, both north north and east, is greatly improved. All other parts of the mine are as last reported.

TREWANE UNITED.—J. Dale, June 5: I have just returned from underground, the lode in the east end is worth about 204, per fm. The west end is worth about 134, per fm. Altogether the mine is looking well.

—R. Raynolds, June 9: The lode in the west end is still producing good stones of silver-lead. The lode in the east end is improved, and worth 204, per fm. As far as we have reen of the lode in the 30, it looks well, and its prospects are cheering.

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, June 10: The engine-shaft is down below the 70 2 fathoms, in tolerable favourable ground. The lode in the 70 is worth about 34, per fathom. In the 60 north the lode is worth 35, per fathom. The 50 north has improved, now worth 71, per fathom. The 40 north is much the same as for some time past, still producing some eaving work. The stopes producing much as usual.

UNITED MINES.—J. M. Champlon, June 10: The lode in the engine-shaft is improved in size since we have commenced stoping it down; the lode is now 13 in. wide, all of which is saving work for thi; the tributers are pleased with their pitches, and I hope they will get wages. I purchased at Yeoland Consols one round buddle and a lot of railroad iron. The water-wheel for driving the buddles went to such a price—indeed we could have made it cheaper on the mine, therefore I did not purchase. We are now very busy in getting up our in for May; the quantity we shall have I cannot say exactly, but I hope enough to pay the cost-sheet.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, June 9: North Lode: At Thomas's engine shaft the lode is 12 ft. wide, very promising, with stones of ore throughout—all saving work. The lode in the winze sinking under the 52 the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 52 the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 54 the lode is 4 ft. w

WEST CRINNIS AND REGENT UNITED.—John Webb, June 10: We are pro-ressing very satisfactorily with the draining of the whole run of these mines, and, otwithstanding the old workings being very extensive, we have drained all the shafts of levels 39 for shalor and its war all the shafts no invitable the old workings being very extensive, we have drained all the shafts and levels 2f fms. below adit: we shall only keep the water at that level until works a clastern for the present lift of pumps; but we have some ground to cut in enlarging the shaft, and also for bearers and eisterns, which will occupy us about a fortinght; the shaft, and also for bearers and eisterns, which will occupy as about a fortinght; and the shaft is adone, we shall drop the next 20 fms. of pumps to reach the 40, which we calculate will be dry in about a fortinght afterwards. These two 20 fms. of 13 inch drawing-lifts will be as much as we can safely work with the fint-rods; therefore, before we go deeper, we shall commence to bring all the water in the 40 to the main engine-shaft, which will be raised by a plunger-lift; to accomplish these things it will require a little time, but in the interval we shall be getting ores above the 40, as we have already set eight tribute pitches state low tribute. We say the same already set eight tribute pitches state low tribute. We say the same and the same levels in the 132 fm. level. The lode in the 132, north of Smith's engine-shaft, which well be confined to the deep shafts. We have commenced to sink a winse in a large piece of ground on Bell's lode; the statement of the old levels are in good condition, but where the ground is softer considerable repairs will be required. I believe the fault will be our own if we have not a profitable and lasting mine.

WEST POLEERRO.—J. Stewns, June 10: Mason's engine-shaft is now 5 fms. 5 ft.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—2. Carkeek, June 10: Field's Lode: The engine-shaft is shaft of division 33, ft. wide, composed of soft spar prian, fleckan, and stay the 42 driving south to 60 is 35, ft. wide, 53, ft. wide, composed of soft spar prian, fleckan, and stay the 42 driving south to 60 is 15, ft. wide, 50 or or or. In the 42 west lode is 15, ft. wide, 50 or or or. In the 142 and the for driving; we have not cut any lode as yet; driven about 16 fms. or or or or

and lasting mine.

WEST POLBERRO.—J. Stevens, June 10: Mason's engine-shaft is now 5 fms. 5 ft. below the 20, where the lode is 1 foot wide, composed principally of red and blue killas; I hope, after we get through this stratum, the lode will improve. The 20 is now driven 15 fattoms east of Mason's shaft; the lode here is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and can, and sprigged with ore throughout, with a large rugh in the bottom of the end, into which wacan see 3 to 4 ft.; the lode is cheap for exploring, and judging from the 10 east over being drained dry, I am of opinion that we have good chances of a productive lode in advance of this end. The cross-cut couth in the 30, on the cross icde, is now 14 fms. 3 ft. from engine-shaft; the ground is harder than at our last setting-day. I think we have about 23 to 24 fms. still to drive south to intersect the large lode seen in the adit level, and calculate it will take from three

pitch in the bottom of the 30 is looking very well. Since last report I have set the 30 to drive west by two men, at 31, per fm. for driving, and 10a. in It. tribute. The lode in the end is about 2 ft. wide, compact of gossan, quarts, mundic, and yielding a little black and yellow copper ore. Also a pitch in the back of the \$2, by two men, for one month, at 13s. 4d. in 17.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, June 10: The mine is looking just the same as last reported, with the exception of having met with some good stones of yellow ore, in cutting the tip-plat, east of shaft, where the orey part of the lode is 2 feet wide. We are busy to-duy weighing and sampling last month's ore on the floors.

— W. Goldsworthy, June 11: Since my report of yesterday, 1 am glad to inform you there is a great improvement in the 34; the lode is 3 feet wide, 6 in. of which on the foot wall, up and down the end, is a rich branch of yollow ore, producing quite 14 ton per fathom; there is a fine stream of water coming from the bottom of the min, and ground easier for driving. Other parts of the mine as last reported.

WHEAL PRIENDSHIP (near Tavistock).—June 5: The trip-plat between the 190 and 200 fm. level, at Taylor's shaft, is completed. The men are now king the drawing machine, and casing the shaft; we expect this will be completed near week. The old of the mine and the strength of the strength of the mine and the strength of the mine and the strength of the strength of the mine and the strength of the strength o

50 is as last reported, worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 50 are not so good as they were last week, which I think ought to be suspended, and the men put to sink the winse below the 74.

WHEAL HENDER.—W. Blewett, June 10: Rossewarne lode still continues to look promising. The adit end, on the main lode, is suspended at present, in consequence of cutting down the engine-shaft.

WHEAL KITTY.—W. Thomas, June 6: At the engine-shaft, sinking under the 72, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15\(\text{t}\), per im. In the 72 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 15\(\text{t}\), per fm.; in the 72 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 15\(\text{t}\) per fm.; in the 72 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 18 ft. wide, worth 15\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 54 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 14\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 54 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 14\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 15 fm fm level east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 14\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 15 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 14\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 15 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 12\(\text{t}\), wide, worth 14\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 15 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 15\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 55 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2\(\text{t}\), wide, worth 2\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 55 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2\(\text{t}\), wide, worth 2\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 54 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2\(\text{t}\), wide, worth 2\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 54 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2\(\text{t}\), wide, worth 2\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 54 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2\(\text{t}\), wide, worth 5\(\text{t}\), per fm. In the 54 fm. level, driving west, we expect daily to mean the lode north of the cross-course. Out tribute department continues to look favourable.

WHEAL TALLACK.—J Smith, June 9: Sluce my last report we

In the tribute pitches there is no alteration. We expect to have from 4 to 5 tens of tin for sale next week.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Bryant, Wm. Jeakin, June 11; Smith's engine-shaftis sunk 11 mms. below the 132 m. level. The lode in the 132, north of Smith's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 111, per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 164, per fm. In the 120, north of Chippindaie's, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 154, per fm. In the 108, north of ditto, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 184, per fm. In the 108, north of ditto, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 184, per fm. In the 130 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 184, per fm. In the 130 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 184, per fm. In the 130 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 124, per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usal. We ampled, on saturday last, 80 fons of crop and 55 fcms of second quality silver-lead ors, and 1 ton 15 cwts. of copper ore, for sale on the 13th lost.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, June 6: Watson's engine-shaft is progressing favourably. The wince sinking below the 30, on Park lode, is holed with a board hole so that the water is now let down. There is 5 feet sinking more, which will complete the communication. This will give good ventilation to the bottom lovels and Watson's shaft. By the latter part of next week we shall resume driving the 40 cast and west on Park lode. The stopes in the bottom of the 30, on Fark lode, are now suspended. The lest taking down of the lode produced some very rich grey ore, and green carbonate of copper mixed with it, very strong, show-ing good indications of a bunch of copper being near: very likely we shall meet with it driving east in our 40. No alteration of importance on the tin lodes.

lass Laid of last correct the last the

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, June 9: In the 20, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and atones of yellow ore. In the winze sinking below the adit level, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, jun. W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, June 11: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 5 ft. under the 54. The lode in the 54, north of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 18 ewts. of lead per fm.; in the 44 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 50 wits. of lead per fm. In the 44 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 50 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 50 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 50 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 60 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 60 cwts. of lead per fm. Stopes and pitches produce much as usual. We sold, on the May 30, a parcel of lead ores, computed 72 tons, to Messre. R. Michell and Son, at 194. 13s. per ton.

WHEAL ZION \_L. T. Phillies | Inna 10. We have driven the north sold in the

d ores, computed 72 tons, to Messrs. R. Michell and Son, at 194, 184, per ton. WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, June 10: We have driven the north allt in the 57 ½ fms. in the past month, and expect to cut the cross-course in two or three six from the present time. In the south adit we have a lode nearly 2 ft. big, rather d, containing spots of copper ore. The 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, concessing the contract of the 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, concessing the contract of the 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, concessing the following to the count. The north lode in the 50 is about 1 ft. big, containing coessing the count. The north lode in the 50 is about 1 ft. big, containing coessing the count.

\*• With this week's MINING JOURNAL WE give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Cornish Mine Photographs—No. II.: The Miner's Funeral; Government School of Mines: Lectures on the Ores of Cad-Funeral; Government School of Mines: Lectures on the Ores of Cadmium and Zinc, Ores of Lead, and Ores of Iron; Bristol School of Mines: Lecture on Coking and Coal Washing; Rocks and Mineral Deposits of Namaqualand—No. VII.; Treatment of Gold Quartz; To Intending Tourists through Cornwall (continued); Mems. of Mineral and Miners—No. VII.; Colliery Workings—the Safety-Lamp; Improvements for Facilitating Submarine Operations; Furnaces; Antinany and its Alloys, &c., &c.

shall give another Supplemental, Shert next week, when will be inserted, be des other matters now postponed, Letters on Ore Dressing; Mining Schools ational Brazilian Mining Association; Guide to the Museum of Practical Geology to Atlantic Heigraph; Practical Mining—Jigging Ores; Geology: Private Letters on the Earth; Manufacture of Steel—No. I.; Atmospheric Influences (New Yorks)—No. II. & pr. &c. sides other matters now po National Brazilian Mining A the Atlantic Telegraph; Pr tures on the Earth; Manuf Series)—No. II., &c., &c.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE. - An important and satisfactory decision has just been given by Sheriff Steele, of Glasgow (particulars of which are detailed in another column), which will undoubtedly have the effect of detailed in another column), which will undoubtedly have the effect of inspiring more confidence in storekeepers' warrants than hitherto, and prevent the issue in future of warrants for iron not actually in store, and ready for delivery. It is gratifying to learn that the action was between firms of undoubted respectability, and that the chief object was evidently to settle the question whether or not storekeepers were justified in issuing warrants before every ton referred to was in store and piled, or, in other words, whether they could issue warrants except for special and particular parcels. Messrs. Bailey Brothers, iron merchants, of Liverpool, were the pursuers, and Messrs. M. and W. Connal, of Glasgow, the defenders; and although the interdict prayed for was granted, the dispute was amicably adjusted immediately after the decision was made. There can be no doubt that the system alone was in fault, and although it had been introduced and countenanced by the trade generally, it was calculated, in the hands that the system alone was in fault, and although it had been introduced and countenanced by the trade generally, it was calculated, in the hands of men of less integrity than the parties to the present action, to become a serious evil. The defenders, it appears, have already and for ever undertaken that no warrant shall be given until the iron is actually upon their premises; and from such decision a similar course must be adopted by all other dealers, and thus a system which would have been decidedly worse than the old mode of dealing with "scrip" will be checked in the bud.

worse than the old mode of dealing with "scrip" will be checked in the bud.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the management of the manors and estates now belonging to the Crowa, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, was brought under discussion. In moving for a return, Mr. Wise enquired how it was that, although the royalty which was paid on the mines it 1844 was 11414, and now 56884, the income of the Duchy was so stationary? How was it that there was an increase in the royalty of the mines of 40001, in 1856, as compared with 1844? It might, he remarked, be one explanation of this, that there had been bad bargains and purchases and exhanges of lands, but the could only say he should have been sorry, as a landowner, to have made such purchases and exchanges; and he would assert that if there were any bad farming in Staffordshire it was on the Duchy estates. The Gold's Hill estate might have been advantageously exchanged for one of the Duchy's, but it had been bartered for others, principally for sporting purposes: the chance of obtaining some good land for the Duchy was thullost. Thenextquestion regarded the capital account; this was somysteriously arranged that he could scarcely understand it. What was done with the fines levied on renaval of leases and sale? The accounts on that point were as puzzling as those of an arailway company could be. Since 1836, the amount of fines levied had been way of the stafford of the production of an arailway company could be. Since 1836, the amount of fines levied had been 20,7311, and the proceeds of sales 36,5304. What had been done with those sume? The heavy of the sales and sales? The accounts on that point were as puzzling as those of an arailway company and at a sales and sales and

parties combating successing against the Duchy from the difference of interest and funds at command; and, after a few words from Mr. Bass, the subject dropped.

Animportant mining case was heard on Thursday, before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. A bill was filed by Henry Sibley against the Wheal Guskus Company, to restrain an action brought against him by a creditor of the company. In December, 1855, Sibley held 463 shares, upon which a call of 5s. per share was made. After this, he sold his shares, with the exception of 127, and the transfer was entered on the cost-book. These 127 were subsequently sold; application was made by the acretary for the amount due for calls on the whole of the shares, amounting to 1154, 5s. About a month afterwards a letter was sent informing him that unless payment was made immediately his name would be handed over to merchant creditors. In July 1856, the shield were declared forfeited, and sold; and shortly after a creditor of the name of Michell, seed Sibley for goods to the amount of 348 14s., sold and delivered to the company. The bill was filed for an injunction, which was granted on the terms of paying the 1154, 5s. into Court, the plaintiff case being that the action was brought by collusion. Bills were then filed against the committee of management and Michell, the creditor. An objection was taken by the committee that they could not represent the company, which was a simple partnership on the Cost-book System. The plaintiff was onlined to could he be confidently and the shareholders, could he be confidently and the shareholders, could he remained the threatening letter to be sent. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion the company, we could be a confidently and the company, with the would be restrained if there was collision. But as the plaintiff mas suggested to Michell a like proceeding against another person, the bill against him must be diamissed, without costs, as well as that adverse to the committee. Ilkewise without costs. The 115t. Sa., however, must be repeal to the pl

which a judicious compromise would have avoided.

Caution to Colliers.—At Tunstall Police Court, James Breeze, a chartermaster, was convicted and fined, for neglect of duty at Mr. Williamson's Phinnox Colliery: in violation of the ruies for guidance of persons acting in the management of the collieries, he had neglected to descend the pit and examine the state of the ventilation previous to the men commencing work. Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, said a fatal accident had cocurred on the day he was absent, which might not have happened had he not neglected his duty. Breeze pleaded indisposition, occasioned by drink; but the Magistrate said it was important that persons who had charge of engines, or other responsible duties entrusted to them, should of all things avoid excesses; drunkenness on the part of such men was the worst offence which possibly could be committed, insamuch as it led to others—rendered a man careless, reskless, or indifferent in the performance of his duty. It was incumbent on the beach to see that such duies were dilligently performed, and to punish neglect: he regretted he could not inflict heavier punishment, as he deserved transportation.

EDWARDS'S PATENT SHIPS' Loo.—Several nautical and scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday, on board the London Fride river steamer, to witness the application of the above instrument in a practical way. The experiments were conducted by the patentee personally, and fully demonstrated the great value of the invention; the gentlemen present highly commending Mr. Edwards on the successful issue of his experiments. The apparatus consists of a small dial, which indicates the rate of speed; also of a logship, triangular in form, weighing 4 ibe., and slung at an angle of 45°. This logship is attached by a line to the pulley of the dial, and in proportion to the resistance created by the speed of a vessel, so does the dial register the same, thereby showing at a glance the rate she is passing through the water. The value of such an instrument will be immediately appreciated by mariners. The great difficulty that had hitherto stood in the way of inventors who had attempted to accomplish this desideratum in nautical science, consisted in the apparent impossibility of so constructing a logship that should keep its hold upon the water; those in general use, no matter what their weight or adjustment, having been found (when tried under speed) to jump out of the water, and to swing horizontally with the vessel's stern. The patentee proposes carrying out the manufacture of the instrumentality of a public company, and several gentlemen of high standing as engineers, have intimated an intention of identifying themselves with it. The patent for this valuable invention is already taken out in Paris. EDWARDS'S PATENT SHIPS' LOO, -Several nautical and scientific gen

The Carriage Accident and General Assurance Company commence busi-ess on Monday. The society has been established to assure against accidents to ear-lages and horses, also the diseases of horses, personal injury, and fatal accidents as objects also include a Central Benefit Society for omnibus servants, cab drivers, erso kespers, and eithers connected with public conveyances.

# Che Mining Market; Brites of Metals, Ores, &r.

METAL MARKET, London, June 13, 1857.

In stock to arrive	Copper wire p. b. 6 1 3 — ditto tubes p. b. 6 1 3 — ditto tubes p. 1 3 ½-1 4 heasthing and bolts 9 1 1 ½-1 2 hid (Exchange) 9 0 1 1½-1 2 hid (Exchange) 9 117 0 0 — Tough eake 9 0 0 — 9 117 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	PORNIGH WTERL.   Per Ton.
	Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 15 0 - 5 0 0 Welsh Forge Pig. 3 15 0 - 4 0 0 Welsh Forge Pig. 3 15 0 - 4 0 0 Ditto sheet. 25 0 0 -25 10 0 Ditto sheet. 25 0 0 -25 10 0 Ditto white. 27 0 0 -25 10 0 Ditto patent shot 27 0 0 -25 10 0 Ditto patent shot. 27 0 0 -25 10 0 Ditto patent shot. 21 0 0 -25 15 0 American. none.    Baass (sheets)	In London; 20s. less at the works. Yellow Metal Sheathingp. 1b. 11 ½ d — Wetterstedt's Pat. Met p.cwt. 2 2 0 Stirling's Non-lamina- ting, or Hardened, Surface Railsp.ton Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs Olitto Wales 4 0 0 - 5 5 0 Indian Charcoal Pigs in London

-The amount of business transacted has been of a limited haracter, and a general duliness spreads itself throughout the market There is no particular alteration in prices current,

COPPER.—The decline in the value of this metal has produced a slight esuscitation in business; but for the present orders have not been given ut very freely; the market, however, wears an improved appearance, and ellers are disinclined to accept lower rates than those fixed upon at the last meeting of smelters.

IRON.—The demand for English is scarcely equal to ordinary business, and prices seem to be waving. It is not improbable a concession of 5s. per ton may be made. Staffordshire descriptions are in moderate request; our quotations remain unaltered. The speculative excitement in Scotch pigs, reported from Glasgow, rather increased early in the week, by proceedings before the law courts in Scotland, at the instance of a firm holding largely in warrants, against the storekeens. pigs, reported from Glasgow, rather increased early in the week, by proceedings before the law courts in Scotland, at the instance of a firm holding largely in warrants, against the storekeepers, for issuing these documents against iron which they held to order, but which was not actually delivered into their yards,—the price for warrants, prompt cash, ruled from 79s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.; but for fixed forward delivery much less would have been taken. It has now transpired that the dispute has been privately arranged in a satisfactory manner, and our market is rather easier; warrants quoted to-day 77s. 6d., prompt cash. Shipping iron has not been in much request, but as the makers are very bare of stock, on account of large shipments and deliveries into store, the price is well maintained, and may be called nominally, 77s. 6d. for mixed numbers; all No. 1, 79s.; No. 3, 74s.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 81s. 6d. The shipments of pig-iron from all the Scotch ports amounted last week to 12,996 tons.

Lead.—The enquiries for this article have somewhat subsided, but prices have not undergone any change.

Spelter.—The transactions have been unimportant; prices are a shade easier; the market does not promise an improved state of things until a decline of a few pounds per ton takes place.

Tin.—English wears a steady appearance. Foreign is almost without buyers, the enquiries have been so very restricted; a few hundred slabs of Straits and Billiton have realised only 127t. 10s. to 128t. Banca, 138t. for about 100 slabs. The small quantity of Banca at present in stock here, renders it almost necessary that buyers pay the price demanded by the holders.

Tin.—English wears a seed by promise and description of IC coke have.

by the holders.

TIN-PLATES.—Some few brands of common description of IC coke he TIX-PLATES.—Some few brands of common description of IU coke nave been sold about 33s. per box.

QUICKSILVER.—1s. 9d. per lb. has been the last price charged by the principal holders; but they will not sell any more at that figure, or name just yet what future terms will be imposed.

Manoanese.—Considerable sales have been effected since our last quo-ations, both on the Tyne and in Lancashire. Prices have gradually ad-vanced, and at 90s. per ton, f.o.b. at Rotterdam, for 60 per cent., sales are by no means difficult. Indeed, the tables seem to be turning, and there appear more buyers than sellers, which we hear is likely to become in-creasingly the case; and from the great demand for bleaching powder, and its increasing production, it is considered doubtful whether the total supply this year will meet the requirements at any price.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 11.—We have to report a quiet tone in our metal markot during the past week, with a tendoncy in some respects to easier prices. In Welsh Bar-iron and rails, the feeling is in favour of buyers, who keep back orders as much as possible, in the hope of having an opportunity of contracting at lower rates, in the event of which it is more than probable that large purchases will be made. At 77, per ton in Wales, specifications of bars have been offered to a considerable extent, but at present makers are not disposed to accede, for they appear to regard this price as being the turning point; buyers, therefore, operate cautiously, merely contracting for their immediate requirements. The enquiry for Staffordshire qualities has somewhat slackened, the accounts to hand by the last two or three steamers from America representing the trade there as being dull, and prices not favourable to importers. For India and the Continent, a fair demand continues to exist, and the home trade is healthy, so that there is no apprehension of any unfavourable alteration in prices. The makers of first-class brands continue to be well supplied with orders, and whilst such is the case current rates will be maintained. The market for Scotch Pig. iron is still unsettled, and in mixed numbers, storekeepers' warrants, business is almost at a standstill; prices are gradually falling in consequence, although shipments continue to be on a large scale, the returns for the past week being 12,996 tons, against 9119 tons for the corresponding week of last year, showing again an excess—say, to the extent of 3877 tons. Iron for shipment is scarce, and this fact, together with the known smallness of the stocks, would reasonably tend to the impression that no reduction of moment, if any, is likely to be experienced in prices. The recent reduction in the price of copper is bringing into the market orders which have been held back, and some considerable purchases have been made. English Tin continues to be quiet, the demand being limited to im been made. English Tin continues to be quiet, the demand being limited to immediate wants merely. Tin-plates are offered on rather easier terms, and the feeling is dull. Lead in fair request, and prices well maintained. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 7l. 15s. to 8l. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 134l. per ton; common bar, 136l.; refined block, 138l.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 38s. to 38s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 32s. 6d. to 33s.—Lead: English sheet, 26l. per ton; English pig, 24l.—Copper: Cake and tile, 117l. per ton; best selected, 120l.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 1d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 114d. per lb.

At New York (May 30), copper continues low. There has been a fair demand for Scotch pig-iron. In lead, for the best English the market has exhibited an improvement, and better prices obtained. In tin, the quota-

PARIS, JUNE 11 .--There has been no variation from the prices given last week, except a fall in the quotations of tin and copper, corresp with the movement in the English market.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4619 tons of ore were sold, realising 27,9621. 10s. The particulars of sale were—Average standard, 1291. 8s.; average produce, 6\frac{3}{4}; average price, 61. 6s. 0d.; quantity of fine copper, 314 tons 5 cwts. The sale at Truro, on Thursday, will be 5223 tons.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1423 tons of copper ore realised 18,6112.16s.—The Cobre Mines had 533 tons, which sold for 63214.18s.; Berehaven, 351 tons, 35112.1s.; Burra Burra, 201 tons, 54612.7s.6d.; Seville, 292 tons, 30864.18s.6d.; Garruchs, 32 tons, 1534.12s.; and

Marseille, 9 tons, 761, 19s. The next sale, on June 23, will be 1786 to Cohre. Berehaven. Garruchs. Spanish, Namaqualand, Cagilia. from Cobre, Berchaven, Garrucha, Spanial, Namaqualand, Castli ninsular, Great Barrier, Burra Burra, Lily Slag, San Domingo, Sp

The arrivals at Swanses include—From Seville, 84 tons copper on the Huseco, 540 tons copper regulus; from Coquimbo, 876 tons copper regulus; from Cuba, 1100 tons copper or; from Luba, 200 tons copper or; from Luba, 200 tons copper or; from the Cape of Good Hope, 250 tons copper ore.

MINES.—We were under the impression that the fall in the price ounced last week, had been fully anticipated in the gradual pper, announced last weeks previously, and therefore we did

Minis.—We were under the impression that the fall in the price of copper, announced last week, had been fully anticipated in the gradual decline of the standard for some weeks previously, and therefore we did not expect the further reduction in the price of ores of nearly \$0.00 to standard of the same week. It would appear that when the "combine forces" of the smelters dropped copper 1d. per 1b. in London on the Pfidy, they had already arranged among themselves to lower the standard attice or the thready, the result of which was not generally known until Saturday morning. How beautifully the whole thing works for the amelters! How patient and enduring are the miner: it is almost incredible, considering that millions of capital are employed at the weekly sales realises more than 1,200,000.1 a year, that is said the weekly sales realises more than 1,200,000.1 a year, that is miner forms, without any competition whatever. And until capitalists and aims combine with spirit in an independent stand against the present year both will suffer, in having their property depreciated and their profits duced. The immediate effect of Saturday's standard was to depress the market still further, and quotations generally have ruled lower. It is carefully noting the leading features of the week, we do not think then have been forced on the market by bona fide holders, many of the limit having been quiet buyers, but rather by jobbers and dealers, who take a vantage of anything which may give a pretext for "bearing," or selling shares which they have not got, to buy in again at a profit, when love a vantage of anything which may give a pretext for "bearing," or selling shares which they have not got, to buy in again at a profit, when love a variated for the week y to be supposed of the Great Consols, and the feat the theorem of the profits of the server of the read of the providence which have a server and a selling of the feat the theorem of the providence which are selling that the selling of the feat which have a server of the s and no call made; and this uncertainty as to the state of the accountagevents many from purchasing the shares; the managers should call a metaling at once, and let the true state of affairs be known. Of the mine itself, as a good speculation, we have scarcely heard two opinions. In Rosewarne, a good business was doing, at 42½ to 43½, but from an accident in the machinery, which may cause a week's delay in the works, shares became more freely offered, at lower prices; at the account, a dividend of 11. 10s. per share was declared, in addition to paying for 500 tons of each, and adding 2300, to the balance in hand; in the 58 west, which is an important point in the mine, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 51, to 61, per fm.; other parts of the mine looking about the same. Nanteos, 1½; Town Schon, 1½; Tamar Consols, notwithstanding the improvement, have been flatter, at 1½ to 1½; Swanpool, ½ to 1½. North Frances, 14 to 15; shares are flatter. Holmbush, 1½ to 2; an improvement, which may be of importance, has taken place here. East Daren, 95 to 100, buyers; Lady Berha shares have been largely dealt in, but the price rather weaker, at 12s. to 13s.; East Russell, 13s.; North Robert, 20 to 21; North Crofty, 4½ to 5; Tincroft, 4½; Catherine and Jane, 9s. 6d.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week':—

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:-

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.—Cobre Copper, 524, 53, 52.

MONDAY.—Wheal Edward, 6; Cobre Copper, 53 to 52; United Mexican, 3½,
TURBOY.—Alfred Consols, 17; Cobre Copper, 52 to 53; New Granads, ½; United
Mexican, 3½,—Transactions, though not officially marked: Wheal Edward, 6;
Sortridge Consols, 12; Great Wheal Alfred, 7½ to 7½; East Wheal Alfred, 2½.

WEDERDAY.—Alfred Consols, 17; Great Wheal Alfred, 7½ to 7; St. John bil 86,
FRIDAY.—Alfred Consols, 17½; British Iron, 6½ to 7; Sortridge Consols, 1½; West Basset, 28½; St. John del Rey, 15½ to 14½; Fortun Association of Nova Scotia, 20.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:

MONDAY.—In London, 1587 bars copper from Spain, 8 casks manganese ore from Tursday.—In London, 1587 bars copper from Spain, 8 casks manganese ore from Soliand, 472 slabs tin from Singapore, 50 sheets rolled zinc from Belgium. Tursday.—In London, 1572 bars iron from Sweden.
Thursday.—In London, 1572 bars iron from Sweden.
Thursday.—In London, 1572 bars iron from Sweden.
Thursday.—In London, 160 cakes and 8 packages copper gre from Genos, 6972 bars ron from Sweden, 10 bags copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope.
Friday.—In London, 39 kegs steel from Sweden, 200 slabs tin and 9 casks manganese re Holland, 632 slabs tin Singapore.

At Dolooath Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 953t. 17s. 11d.; tin and copper orea sold, less dues. &c., 7433t. 5s. 64.=8407t. 3s. 5d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, March and April, 6198t. 18s. 6d.; issuing balance in favour of adventurers, 2208t. 4s. 11d. A dividend of 1253t. (7t. psi share) was declared.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balacounts and the set and the set

At Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Clymo, the chair), the accounts showed — Balance last andit, 12001, 3a, 4d.; of \$3511,5a.0d. =95511.8a 9d.—Minecost, merchants bills, and sundries, Jan., 1709 Feb., 18007, 11s. 1d.; March, 18001, 3a. 2d.: leaving a balance in lawour of of 41841, 18a. 4d. The profit on three months' working was 29481, 15a. 0d. A of 23044. (24. 5a. per share) was declared; 2001, was paid on account of a new boutfit of 50 in. engine; and 16441, 18a. 4d. exrised to credit of next account P. Clymo, Jun. H. Hodge, and R. Knapp reported that the stopes and pite producing much as usual.

1786 tona, tilian, Pe-Spanish.

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un., in re sold, .16s.2d.; he mine ilvidead siler and Capta.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 2071. 12s. 5d.; copper and tin ore sold, 36791. 2s. 11d.; crushing
wheel Harriett ores, 21. 17s. 5d. =40901.—Mine cost, March and April, 2324. 14s. 9d.;
marchants bills, 8731. 6s. 3d.; does at 1.29th, 1932. 19s. 6d.; lawring balance in faworr of mine, 7481. 5s. 1d. A dividend of 5121. (2l. per share) was declared, and
3981. 5s. 1d. aerried to next account. Capt. N. Vivian reported that the copper ore
sitches had fallen off both in yield and quality, which, with the fall in the standard,
they must facil very sensibly; but the tin ground was improving, and from Roberts's
lode, where 23 men are employed raising tinstuff, they were guiting 6 tons of black
tin monthly. In the course of the year they will probably considerably increase
hely returns of tin.

pickes haf fallen off Dorn in yield and quarty, which, with the fall in the standard, bear must feel very sensibly; but the tin ground was improving, and from Roberts's looks, where 23 men are employed raising tinstuff, they were guiting a tons of black its monthly. In the course of the year they will probably considerably increase their returns of tin.

At Rosewarne United Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed —Balance last audit, 1607, 8s. 4d.; copper ore sold, 35967, 6s. 4d. -237561, 14s. 8d.—Labour cost., March, 9648, 2s. 6d.; ditto, April, 6644, 18s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 11804. The prefit on the two months' working was 19071, 10s. 2d. A dividend of 7681, (14, 10s. per shars) was declared, and 3994, 18s. 6d, carried to credit of next account. The bills are higher than usual, in consequence of 500 tons of coal next account. The bills are higher than usual, in consequence of 500 tons of coal next account. The paid harch, 20204, 14s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 883, 14s. 1d.; doctor and club, 817, 10s.; subsist, March and April, 1922, 10s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 39304, 2s. 5d. A dividend of 30724, (12s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 8834, 1st. 1d.; doctor and club, 817, 10s.; subsist, March and April, 1922, 10s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 39304, 2s. 5d. A dividend of 30724, (12s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 8584, 2s. 8d. carried to the next account. It was resolved that Mr. Noell continue the purser, and that the next meeting be held on Aug. 3. Cappts, M. White, T. Trelesse, and T. Hosking, reported that the lode in Field's engine-shaft was from 2 to 3 feet wide, but unproductive. The south part of the lode in the 12 west as from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from the water floying fast there was declared, and 500 men and the share of the mine just as they had been for some time past.

At Budmick Consols Mine meeting, on March 26, the accounts showed—Balance is a dult; 11s. 8s. 4d.; jack sold; essential, 1844, 15s. 4d.; self, 18s. 8d.; surgeon and site in the chalf), the accounts showe

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to 20, per fm. for tin; sinking by nine men, at 9f. per fm.

In another column will be found reports of the prospects and appearance of the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine, Merionethebire, which are well worthy of consideration, and are put forth with such a clear statement of facts as seems to commend itself to the attention of speculators. In addition to the lead lode, which has produced during former workings large quantities of ore, there is an immense win of ironstone of excellent quality running through the sett, which in the opinion of practical men will be a source of great and lasting profits. Amongst the many projects of the present day, many of which are merely got up for sale, it is gratifying to turn to what appears a sound and safe investment. At the recent meeting of the company ample capital was called up for the present and fature requirements of the mine, which we understand is to be placed forthwith under the Limited Liability Act.

At the Anothe Callarming Call Mining Campany meeting reserved.

company ample capital was called up for the present and future requirements of the mine, which we understand is to be placed for the with under the Limited Liability Act. At the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. G. E. Cotterell in the chair), the Chairman stated that the subjects they had to consider were whether the company should be carried on, and by what means, or whether it should be dissolved. It was quite certain that if they resolved to proceed a very large additional capital must be raised. The company was registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, which would give greater facilities for dissolving; and if they should resolve upon that course, they must appoint two or three parties to look into the accounts and settle the affairs. In the first place, there was nothing connected with the company that was not known to the shareholders, and their proceedings might be considered in statu quo since the last general meeting in October; but there had been certain expenses incurred since that time, and the position of the company was a great deal worse, as the property in California had been attached by Mr. Duggan for \$10,000, for a debt contrasted by Sir Henry Huntley, and of which they had no account. The Rev. Mr. Drummond considered that the shareholders cought to be sequalated with the facts. Mr. Prankard, the superintendent, was of-opinion that Sir Henry Huntley ought to be unable personally responsible for the money. Mr. Coombe contended that the company was virtually dissolved last year, and that there could be no claim upon the shareholders had relinated that the shape of ealls, as a new company had been formed, and the old shareholders had relinated that the company was registered and relinated that the company was registered under the c

quished their interest. A resolution was proposed for winding-up the company, to which Mr. Coombe proposed as an amesdment that a committee of shareholders be appointed, to protect the interest of the general body. After a very lengthesed discussion the amendment was declared lost, and the following resolution carried:—
"That the company having ceased to carry on operations, the property of the company in California being in the company being cased to carry on operations, the property of the company in California being in the company being the state of the company being company be and that the company be and that it is bready discolved." Mears: Goodman, Rowland Hill, Shaen, W. Sarl, and Tophan, were appointed liquidators. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings. Sir Henry Huntley was invited to attend and explain his condest, but refused.

At the Copiapo Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Labouchere in the chair), the report of the directors stated that there had been a falling off in the silver mine, though the loss that had accred there had amounted to less than 300. At Checo Copper Mine an important discovery had been made, the lost there of the company that the company of the comp

or loans any enterprise of the kind, was negatived.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been generally dull, with the exception of Cobre shares, which have been quoted above 11. higher. St. John del Rey and Linares were firmer; United Mexican and Mariquita were flat. The quotations will be found in the usual column.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) report that

although there are signs of more case in the money market, the market for railway shannon the responded, but it to doubt will do should the anticipated relazation in the high value of money take place, of which many are very sanguine; and, indeed, as the money market never remains very long in one position, it is about time to look to a return of moderate percentages for the use of capital.

to a return of moderate percentages for the use of capital.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. G. Wilson) reports that the mining share market has been inactive duting the week, and the only business alone was in Eyam at 62. Brightside at 4½, and North Derbyshire at par. Prince of Wales are in demand at 2½, and Craftant at 1½. With regard to the remarks of your Chesterfield correspondent, in last week's Journal, fluiding fault with the quotation I sent respecting the North Derbyshire Mine, I beg to repeat that 2s. 6d. discount was the best offer that was made on the day I wrote to you, and however disagreeable the truth may be to him, I shall always take care to send you correct information.

The recards of the Fortuna Linars, English and Australian, and Bort Phillip and

The reports of the Fortuna, Linares, English and Australian, and Port Phillip and Colonial Mining Companies, will be found in page 417.

s during the following months:—

Peb. March.
13a,6d. 13a,6d. 13a,6d.
19a,0d. 13a,6d. 13a,6d.
19a,0d. 13a,6d. 13a,6d.
19a,0d. 13a,6d. 13a,6d.
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Timber, Balk.
, Pine ...
Iron, common
, crown ...
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Chain, % inch...
Lead, white
Nails, patent 5 inch... ob. April.
d. 13s.0d.
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0 7 0 Nails, patent 5 inch 4 inch 0 5 0 5 % 76 0 7 0

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE. COPPER ORES.

 Biddings for 20 tons Canadian Coffee Org., ex Canadian, at Liverpoot, on June 9.

 The Pocket Nook Smelting Company (purchasers)
 £24 5 6

 Newton, Keates, and Co.
 23 11 6

 John Bibby, Sons, and Co.
 22 15 0

 James Keys and Son
 22 1 2

| LEAD ORES. | Sold on the 6th June. | Sold on the 6th LEAD ORES.

COPPER ORES. Sampled May 20, 1857, and sold at Swi ea June 9, 1857. Price.
\$11 14 0
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.10 6 0 Mines. Mines, Burra. ditto. Seville ... ditto. ditto... ditto... ditto... ditto... Garruch Marseilie ditto ditto TOTAL PRODUCE. .... £6321 18 0 Seville .... 3511 1 0 Garrucha .... 5461 7 6 Marseille COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. S WEI Tons. 102 56 366 101 %. 328 %. 286 43 46 Amount, £ 989 8 1127 0 5039 16 1898 14 3379 12 4974 18 290 5 292 2 620 0 Copper Miners' Company
Freeman and Co.
F. Grenfell and Sons
Jims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.
Vivian and Sons
Williams, Foster, and Co.
Mines Royal Company
Spitty Copper Company
C. Lambert Total 1423 £18,611 16 0

Copper ores for sale at Swanses, June 23.—Cobre 85, 86, 85, 83, 59, 57, 55, 20, 11, 103, 86, 81, 70, 58, 54, 30—Berehaven 108, 77—Garrucha 41, 34, 28—Spanish 38, 33, 20, 6—Manaqua 42, 40—Castlian 52, 18—Peniasular 44—Grest Barrier 34—Burra Burra 27—Lilly Slag 1—San Domingo 1—Spanish 116, 1, 1.—Total 1786 tons. AVERAGES. AVERAGES OF LAST SALE, Standard. £123 6 6 115 19 6 Produce. Price. ..... 12 1-16 ..... £12 12 0 ..... 21 15-16 ..... 23 4 0 Sale........... 16\( \) £17 2 0 £119 2 6
Totals-British, 912; Foreign, 670=1582 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Mines, Tons. Price Mines. Great South Tolgus Tons. 76 ... 75 ... 55 ... 50 ... 48 ... 38 ... 35 ... 96 ... 95 ... 97 ... 61 ... 24 8 3 17 7 3 10 6 4 18 8 13 15 7 16 10 1 1 2 13 3 6 6 14 1 1 1 2 13 6 6 14 1 1 1 2 13 ditto Rosewarne ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto South Crenver Manapusk ditto ditto arn Brea ... ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto Vorth Ba ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 6 1 5 12 5 17 6 2 22 3 7 19 14 5 13 1 ditto 8
North Wheal Gilbert. 17
Wheal Guskus. 12
Wheal Grylls 5

| TOTAL PRODUCE. | West Basset | 624 | £3346 19 0 | Halamanning | 90 | £ 644 11 | Wheal Buller | 551 | 2259 17 6 | Butallack | 84 | 1912 7 | Par Oousols | 404 | 3416 19 0 | Carvannall | 63 | 431 4 | Alfred Consols | 404 | 3416 19 0 | Carvannall | 63 | 431 4 | Alfred Consols | 404 | 3416 19 0 | Wheal Charlotte | 60 | 352 17 | Nanspusker | 385 | 2570 0 | 6 | Wheal Charlotte | 60 | 352 17 | Nanspusker | 385 | 2570 0 | 6 | Wheal Charlotte | 60 | 365 3 | Carn Brea | 366 | 1245 2 0 | East Alfred Consols | 49 | 359 15 | North Basset | 310 | 2803 7 0 | Wheal Tebidy | 44 | 388 10 | Great South Tolgus 304 | 2165 1 | 6 | Camborne Consols | 40 | 385 10 | United Mines | 218 | 1074 15 0 | Wheal Tebarvah | 39 | 197 18 | Great Wheal Alfred | 19 | 759 5 | 8 | Aubyn & Grylls | 39 | 221 15 | Duke of Cornwall | 145 | 765 6 | 8 | Aubyn & Grylls | 39 | 221 15 | Duke of Cornwall | 145 | 765 6 | East Rosewarns | 21 | 221 19 | Wheal Anns | 142 | 668 1 0 | North Wh. Gilbert | 17 | 99 17 | South Crenver | 101 | 319 12 0 | Wheal Grylls | 5 | 13 10 | Average Standard | 8129 8 0 | Average Produce | 64 | Average Standard | 4619 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 31s tons 5 cwts. | Companies | Comp TOTAL PRODUCE.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Mines Royal Company 115 Amount, 105 Amount, 115 Amount

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849	**************	2508		8	***	11,407	19	6	***	90	14	0	***	56	13	0	***	79	10	
850	*************	3663	***	8	***	19,050	3	6	0.00	99	11	0	999	65	- 3	0	991	88	10	
851	************	3594	***	8-		19,145	16	0	-	104	1	0	444	€6	5	0	***	84	0	
852	***********	3222	***	8		21,270	10	0		117	10	0	***	82	19	0	***	93	0	
853	************	3432		1.	d'an	20,572	- 8	0		124	4	0	***	85	2	0	991	107	10	
854		4573		734		- 32 564	16	6		135	8	.0	-	100	11	0	***	196	0	J
855	*************	4788	***	732	400	34,756	7	6		146	9	0	100	101	18	0		136		
856		5243		6%	***	30,211	6	6	000	126	14	0	-	87	10	0	**	130	0	

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1866.
BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

B7 J. T. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the Compandium of British Mining (published in 1843). Gleonings among Mines and Miners, &c.

The Tristerit Annual Review of Mining Progress appeared in a Settle-Ental Sheet to the Mining Journal of Jan. 3, 1857.

A PEW COPIES of the KEVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Compa-Bles, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Aso, a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HALD on application at Mesars. Warson and Cunte's Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CVELL.

ATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS (Established nearly 10 years), are always in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES in BRITISH MINES, and OFFER TIGISH ADVICE in all matters relating to MINING.

1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornbill, London.

MINES, and OFFER THEIR ADVICE in all matters relating to MINING.

1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

INVESTMENT ENTS IN BRITISH MINES OF the QUARTER ENDING 31st March, 1837, with Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1835 and 1856, and a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSE. WARNE MINING DISTRICTS, &c., is now meanty, price is, at Mr. Muccinson's effices, 117, Bishopsques-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

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CORNISH AND DEVON MINING ENTERPRISE, By R. TARDINNICK, Mining Sharebroker, Grosham H. use,

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Facts and Statistics recorded, Synopsis of Dividend Mines, Plan of the Buller and Basset District, a Clear and Sociant Description of the chief Mines. All interested in such investments should po-sees a copy. Price 5s. boand.

21.

CIT. IVES. LELANT. AND TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICT.

ST. IVES, LELANT, AND TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICT. —Mr. TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he MAP of the above DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READT, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 14 postage stamps.

Dated Uny Leiant, Hayle, April 9, 1837.

Just published, price Sixpense, a

ETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR G. C. LEWIS, BART.,
CON THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE CURRENCY.
London: Edward Stanford, Charing-cross. Lavers, Bristol; and by all booksellege.

# Botices to Currespondents.

• Much insonvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly fiss on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Londs' Durs.—I am much pleased to find that the lords of the manor of Tyne Head, Tess S de, &c., have at length reduced their excessively high ducs. Every time I have inspected the Aiston Moor mines I have made it a rule to visit the lords' agents and press upon them the necessity of reducing their ducs, to induce parties to work their mines. I am, therefore, glad to learn that Mr. Robinson has at length succeeded in this desirable object, and that this encouragement will lead to valuable discoveries at Metal Band, below the level, and in other parts in the Tyne bottom limestons. I expect to be in the neighbourhood of Aiston Moor in a few weeks, when I trust I shall hear good accounts of the mines, and especially of Nether Hearth and Oreen Hearth.—Evan Horstns: June 9.

Size: I am greatly pleased to find that Mr. Ennor has changed his views on the existence of copper on the side of the Dartmoor granite. We shall have some chance now, I hope, with our neighbours on the other side. Wheal Emma, no doubt, removed the catarcts from Mr. Ennor's eres—all men cannot boast of having the eyes of "Argus."—M.: Buckfastleigh, June 9.

"Argue."—M.: Buckfastleigh, June 9.

Argumenday Scarw for Locomotives.—I saw in a recent Journal that it had been proposed to apply the serew to locomotive purposes, and that Capt. Moorsom had taken the responsibility of adapting it to practical use; but I do not exactly understand how the extreme friction, which must inevitably be the result, is to be overcome. Perhaps this arises from my unsecneeption of the idea, but a little further information from the patentess would not be unacceptable. The sole support for the screw appears to be the small roulers between the rails, and as there is no support above the roller, they would be, in my opinion, very likely to be knocked off, or, at least, thrown so far out of centre as to be useless. If there be any other support I cannot see where it is, and should, therefore, be glad to be enlightened upon the subject.—I. C.: June 8.

Horisontal Winding Engines.—In the last paragraph of my letter of last week I say the engine will wind easily from 40 to 50 tons per minute—for tons read owts.

Wiean: June 5.

Tarvone Consols.—In reply to Dr. Tom, I beg to say that, if he had given me an invitation when I saked him, I should have called to see the endless riches be states the mine to contain—not that it would alter my views already expressed on this morthern district. I will again repeat that my opinion is against him, and all who have lately so extolled the locality as containing immense quantities of copper. I affirm that it is a lead district, and not a single-dividend-paying tin or copper mine will be found in k; therefore, Dr. Tom and his collesques have a chance of testing my mining knowledge; and if I have formed a fallacious opinion, I request, when you can prove me wrong, that you will do so publicy.—N. Exnon: Wirelisconds.

When Edward.—I beg to inform the writer of the letter in last week's Journal that I have no wish for a paper war: neither have I anything to do with Capt. Carpen's reputation—he is welcome to have all the credit due to him during the time he acted as superintendent of this mine. If, however, the complainant will take the trouble to visit the mine, I will show him the plans and sections of all the workings, &c., since 1354, and try to satisfy him as to who is the author of them.—M. H. East: June 10.

—M. H. East: June 10.
Maysan's R. - The process of M. Brunner, to which you referred in your last, does not, according to M. Stc. Claire Deville, remove the fear that may exist as to the pressure of earbon in the metal, since the sociam obtained by means of carbonate of sods always contains earbon. Again, the use of the description of crucible proposed by M. Brunner, from sodium, especially in conjunction with fluorities, setting rapidly upon it, must necessarily introduce silicum into the manganese.—V. A.

rapilly upon it, must necessarily introduce silicum into the manganese.—V. A.

Expaction of Goth From Guarz.—I have noticed in several of the late Numbers
of your valuable Journal letters signed by "A Shareholder in Gold Companies,"
mentioning a process for extracting gold from quarts, by bringing into a metallic
form those principles, or constituents of gold held chemically, and which consequently cannot be extracted as gold, either by washing or amalgamation. Will you
permit me to state that this is the principle I brought for ward upwards of two years
since, and which I explained in various letters in the Mining Journal at that time.
It is true that fines with great opposition to my views; but they have since proved
to be perfectly correct, and that the only process that will extract every particle of
gold, held either in a metallic or non-metallic state, from any description of ouriferous one or matrix, is by smelting, and for which process I secured patents. I
have since that period carried it out upon a very large scale, and shut durity proved
its correct results, and that the average cost of reduction does not exceed 9s, per ton
of orce operated upon, and us no machinery is required, it is manifest that no process can be more economical.—C. Low: Smelling-works, Box, June 9.

Mangange.—"F. V. P." received.

Alfarse Consols.—"J. A. H." (Oublin).—The quotation for Alfred Consols last week

Gers can be more economical.—U. Low: Smelling-works, Box, Jane 9.

\*\*Managargat.— 'F. P. /" Precived.

\*\*ALPARD CONSOLS.—" J. A. H." (Dublin).—The quotation for Aifred Consols last week
was correct, although the prices marked in the official lists were a triffe higher,
probably owing to its carrying the dividend of 12s, per share. "J. A. H." will
als a flad that during this week they have not at all improved, the tendency being
rather downwards, sittings the reports from the mine are favourable.

\*\*VarTLATING COAL MINES.—I have, within the last few days, seen a design for the
application of the doverside blocks, leventes by Mr. Won. Austin, to the lining of
smafes and ventilation of mines; and I certainly think they might be advantageonely adopted in a variety of cases. The principle upon which they are it is the
the air would pass down the shaft in the usual way, and through the workings, but
would then be returned up the same shaft instead of through another; this is effected
by the blocks being all perforated, so that there would be, in an ordinary sized shaft,
some 20 or 24 distinct chimneys. If they may be so called; whilst the formation of
the blocks renders collapse impossible. The result of this system is obvious. The
pure air could be taken down the shaft, and distributed to the miners, whilst, by
trap-doors, self acting, of course, the used air could be drawn in 20 different streamthrough the chimneys, by a farnace at surface. Supposing no other good effect
were obtained, it is evident that every one shaft would furnish the same amount of
ventilation as two shafts do as present; there would, however, be no necessity for
furnaces in any part of the mine, and therefore, if the use of safety lamps only
were enforced, explosions would be almost impossible. The ventilation must be
double that at present obtained, but I much question whether, in practice, it would
not be found that the ventilation produced by each slaft was greater than by two
shafts at pre-ent. I trust that some of your correspondents shafts at pre-ent. I trust that some of your correspondents who are better acquainted than myself with the practical system of ventilation, will turn their attention to the proposition for using one shaft only for supplying pare air to, and drawing foul air from, the colliers workings where there is any appreciable quantity of fire-damp.—J. H.: Chelsea, Jusse 11.

PREDENN CONSOLS.—In Mr. Eddy's raport (March 6), inserted in your Journal of March 14, he states "the lode holds well its size, with good atones of savable ore."
On your correspondent in Cornwall kindly inform me what weight of ore has been saved I - A Sharkholder, Jusse 8.

MINING BROKERS.—Von freemands publish.

On your correspondent in Cornwall kindly inform me what weight of ore has been saved I - A SHARHOLDER: Just 8 J.
MINING BROWERS. TOU frequently publish communications from parties complaining of the conduct of mining share dealers towards their clients, but I very seldom see any mention of the dealings of the clients to the prejudies of their brokers. The broker, in undertaking a transaction with a stranger, of course requires every thing to be strictly formal, and, therefore, with these clients no difficulty ever arises; but old catcomers too frequently send orders to purchase or sell at a certain quotation, without giving any further particulars, or even to negociate at the price of the day. In the first of these cases the broker sometimes repay an advantage from the market having fluctuated in his favour, and the client then considers kineself entitled to that advantage. In the other case the share may be purchased or sold immediately on receipt of the instructions, but the market may have fluctuated against the client, who then considers he is justified in throwing the responsibility upon the troker. The difficulty the broker has to contend with is, that if each of the considers have the client altogenester. I am willing to admit that its reme isolated cases the closes his client altogenester. I am willing to admit that its own isolate case the contendent of certain mine share dealers is not very creditable, but cannot do so without adding that the occurrence of discreditable actions by mine adventurers who become their clients are not less frequent. If both parties strive to correct their errors, nather will suffer to the axient they do at present, and much good will result undertain mine share for the strip of the property of the market have been as a strip of the market and much good will result undertain mine share for the property of the propert

LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS.—A party sgress in writing to take a certain number of shares in a company about to be formed, with limited liability, under the act of 1826. The company obtain their certificate of registration, and the party duly pays the deposit, but refuses to sign the memorandum and articles of association. The works are carried on and calls made, which the party refuses to pay, because all the shares are not taken up. Under such circumstances, have not the committee power under the said Act to forfeit the shares and recover the calls in a court of law? There is mo clause in the company's articles against carrying on the works previous to the whole of the shares being subscribed for.—A Norce: Jans 11.— (The shares have may legally refuse to sign the memorandum and articles of association. As there is no clause in the company's articles enabling it to carry on the works previous to a substantial part of the shares being subscribed for, the company has no power so to do, and therefore it cannot legally forfeit the shares or recover the calls in a court of law. On the contrary, the shareholder may sue the company for a return of his deposit. The difficulty of the company see us to have arisen from the adoption is fate of the statutory regulations of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, without moudding them to its exigencies and requirements—a course of proceeding the failse economy of which is forcibly illustrated by the dilemma which has provided this answer. We advise the company for the requirements—a course of proceeding the failse economy of which is forcibly illustrated by the dilemma which has provided this answer. We advise the company for the requirements—a course of proceeding the fails of the intended company available. Mr. Tapping, in his "Exposition of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," gives this savies, which we recommend to the attention of "A Novice:"—"As the settling of the contitution of a company is a very important matter, and one which should not be hastily, but carefully

it is advised that the opinion of competent men be taken, and the whole exigencies of the intended company be maturely weighed.]

White the intended company be maturely weighed.]

White the competence of the co

NIUM.—We frequently hear of certain chemical manipulations being conducted the same manner as is usual in obtaining aluminium;" but, as I have read by modes of obtaining this metal, I am at a loss to know which is the usual mode, rather, which is the mode referred to.—J. H.: City, June 9.

or, rather, which is the mode referred to.—J. H.: City, June 9, arrottan Minino Company.—By the advertisement which appeared in last week's Journal, I perceive that, owing to the exertions of the liquidators in England, we are about to obtain a return for some of the capital which was so fruitlessly expended in this unfortunate undertaking. I am surprised, however, to find that the promoter, undertaker, &s., of the association is not connected with the liquidation. Had such been the case, we should have had diver new projects laid before us for our consideration, the same promising prospects would have been held out, and the like delusions practiced again. We appear now to have arrived at satisfactory selution; but if the expenses of winding-up are not too heavy, the shareholders ought to comparatainst themselves on the fortunat results at which they have ultimately arrived.—B. R.: St. Passevas, June 10.

solution; but if the expenses of winding-up are not too heavy, the shareholders ought to congratulate themselves on the fortunate results at which they have ultimately arrived.—R. R.: St. Paseras, June 10.

Quartz Carsuno.—I could not help smilling at the report respecting the Frodsham Works in the These the other day, particularly that part respecting the stamps being the best mode of getting the staff fines. Now, I impressed on several companies, when crushing by Berdan's machines was the order of the day, that if they would reduce the quarts to a proper size for the balls to take-effect, they would have been more successful; and although I have the most complise models in the Crystal Paince, showing how that cam be accomplished, yet it is with difficulty you can make parties see there a now. However, we can stamp dry so easily, but the barytes manufactures and small mines are beginning to see their value. Depend upon it, if ever the New Zealander spoken of by Mr. Macaulay should come to England, and take a tarn through Cornwall, he will find stamps, as they are now, best for hard material. True, rollers have their place, but I cannot help thinking that I have seen the working to very great disadrantage, where stamps sound have done the work will and with more economy. With respect to the flour mills also being so more accessed it than any of the other graders, it is simply this also being so more accessed than any of the other graders, it is simply this also being so more. The concession of a C west, stamp falling on a piece of quarts fairly bruises it, so that the stones have but little to do un making it into flour. The grat speed of the stone is another element of success. It is well known that a disc of sine at great speed will cut a file held steady on it; and so the great speed of the stone is another element of success. It is well known that a disc of sine at great speed will cut a file held steady on it; and so the great speed of the stone is another element of success. It is well known that a disc o

answer this, it would greatly oblige—J. W.: City-road, Jame-12.

GOTERNEAT SCHOOL OF MINES.—Siz: "A Mining Student" complains that he has been to Jermyn-street, and that as soon as he touched one of the models he was politely told by a policeman this was not permitted. Had be attended the course of lectures, as I have done, he would find that nearly all the models were out of order, in consequence of being incautiously handled by the curious and mischievous vicitors of the institution. Ho wishes a lecturer should be there at stated intervals to explain the models.—How many does he really believe would attend! I dare by aworn the largest audience there collected would not amount to half-a-dozes, and the greatest portion of the unfortunate lecturer's occupation would be to gaze on waconey, or, through the vista, count the dreary hours on the dial. The general public, from seeing them as they now are, can form some notion of the machines employed in mines. The student, if he has devoted any consideration to mining, must understand their principle. The practical utility of them can only be tested on the mine. I am surprised be did not go a little further, and ask what use is it to the student of mineralogy that the minerals are all locked in cases? These are put there for idle show, and for no practical ourposes. If he cannot take them out, how can he determine the hardness, specified gravity, streak, and, what is more important, the planes of the crystals? Let there be no regulations, but each man who amounce himself a student, allowed to work the models, experimentalise on the mineral, and then the institution will not be for idle display, and we shall find that these instructive articles will shortly be demollabed by destructive parties. Prece accession and we have a called moderate productive parties. Prece accession and we have the models, there is no have the models of these productive parties. Prece accession and we have the models of these whose reals from the mineral and then the institution will not be fo instructive articles will shortly be demolished by destructive parties. Free access is now given to all, under what are generally considered good rules. Any useful morrowment for the real benefit of those who are really mointing students, if practically brought for ward, would be attended to; but it is not to be supposed the director will alter their code of regulations upon every crude suggestion they receive.—Anomars Minimo Students.

WHEAL ELWARD.—It puts me in mind of Ajax and Ulysses contending for the shield of Achines: both were wont to speak of their great achievements—theone claiming a relationship to Telamon, the other to Minerva. It was said that no one could also over the artifice but a Palamedes. The writer of the article under the head of Mining Notabilia, in your Journal of last week, ought to be more cautious in his assertions: I let a lie be ever so swift, the truth is sure to overtake it. If the operations of Wheal Edward had been conducted on the principle of legitimate an exicatific mining, as proposed, and sated on up to 1854, by the so-called Gunni-Laka and Tavistock clique (see the report of Capt. East smoon the Mining Correspondence, in the same Journal—the poor despised south lode them is almost become the corner-stone), I venture to assert that the mine would have paid dividends long since, and would have saved nearly two years in time, and 36001, useless expenditure. The person who had the audacity to dictate such a securibous article would have shown himself more worthy of belief if he had subscribed his name, than keeping behind the acreen with a similar symbol to that which the great warrior contended for.—Jas. Carrevara: Anderson Cottage, Tavistock, Jane 11.

WHEAL ENWARD.—Capt. Joseph Hodge Gunnia Lake, Jane 11) writes that the writer

contended for.—Jas. Carpenters: Anderson Cottage, Tavistock, June 11.

When Edward.—Capt. Joseph Hodge (Gunnis Lake, June 11) writes that the writer of a paragraph in last week's Journal, and sarrantably endeavours to prove that Capt. Thos. Carpenter had shown great judgment and practical economy in laying out the works, while under his superintendence; and that the paragraph in the preceding Journal ought not to have bestowed such compliments on Capt. East, for his exertions and good maragement. His (Capt. Hodges) opinion differs from that of the writer of the paragraph of the 6th. He believes that the writer belonged to the staff of officers who preceded the appointment of Capts. Carpenter and East; although it would appear strange to readers that he should have stated that the management previous to Feb., 1854, was in bad hands. He is at a loss to know what this "bad hands" infers; if it means the management, which belongs to the resident agent, he can, being then the resident agent, exonerate humself from ensure; and he adds that had his suggestions been carried out, the mine would now be paying dividends, and few calls from the -harcholders would have been necessary. With reference to Capt. East, he must state that his (Capt. East's) appointment being made by Capt. T. Carpenter and (using the expression of the writer last week) "his clique," he (Capt. East) had to see matters carried out under instructions, but was soon a wake to their errors of proceeding, and had, therefore, in justice to the shareholders and himself, to make the best of the matter, by assiduously and energetically putting his shoulder to the wheel, where errors might occur; in justice to the shareholders and himself, to make the best of the matter, by assiduously and energetically putting his shoulder to the wheel, where errors might occur; in justice to the shareholders and to bring the mine into its present position, and now having power vested in him, he has falten bade on the couple of the mine can one had a consent the complete of WHEAL EDWARD. - Capt. Joseph Hodge (Gunnis Lake, June 11) writes that the write of a paragraph in last week's Journal, unwarrantably endeavours to prove that Car.

BATING OF MINES.—I am not surprised that Mr. Kendall should persist in this check on solid and the people in the district where he came from were so ignorant, that they imagined by satting up, bush they could soll best without a licente; and this, after the regular houses were closed, somes of distinction and debauchery were nightly sensited in these solabilishments. Fray, may not these habits be a refered those of the squirearchy of the neighbourhood? Folitical conomists generally my that the lower classes that their ions from their superiors, and those who have lived in the provinces know how dominant, presumptuous, and arrogant, such little "squireau" generally are. After the exhibition of Mr. Randall's abilities in the last Fardiament, the electors of Cornwall should have had more discrimination than they evinced in returning him as their representative. I presume, however, that the majority of those who voted for him must have been "bush men." We have no reason to blash for our representative, Mr. Charles Convie; and had all the other mertallurgical district done their duty, we should not have heard of this insance project, which appears to be the crude connection of the addied pates of the solid pates of the solid pates of the solid pates of the solid pates of the contributes to its welfare; and even at a meeting for considering what could be done to relieve the whole country from the present pressure, it was remarked that the fact of mining suffering from the high price of money was sufficient to cause a movement to be made, with a view to remedy the evil. This being the position of affairs. I contend that it is not only mines and mine adventuers, but the country generally, who should exert themselves to prevent the further taxation of mines. The whole country is dependent upon the miner for the proud position fingland occupies; and the extensive use of machinery may, in a great measure as least, be attributed to the facility offered by cheap metal for its manufacture, whilst in other countries the mater

awron Universe Corpess Mine.—"W. P."—The offices of this company are No. 27,
Austinfriars, and Mr. Edward King is the secretary.
W. C." (Meerhols).—Mr. Waits is at present superintending, at Poldal, near Drontheim, Norway, the process of Bergmester Sindling for reducing the poor cres of
copper, as described in the Journal of March 7. A letter forwarded to him over
coppers, as described in the Journal of March 7. A letter forwarded to him over
quired could be obtained. This gentleman is a German by birth.

JOHN MINIST COMPANY.—At the last meeting of this company. we were talk the set

Copenagen would be obtained. This gentleman is a German by birth, our Minimo Company. —At the last meeting of this company, we were told that the engine was in ourse of erection. I perceive that the engineer is Mr. Giarvilla, and I presume that it is the same gentleman who is a committee-man; and hence the delays can be easily accounted for. I do not, however, think it is failed shareholders that the directors should have nominated one of their own body to erect the manhinery. He being a practical man, and the only one, I belleva on the engineer of the second of the sec J. C."-We shall be glad of the promised communications.

"J. C."—We shall be glad of the promised communications.

Hydraulic Locomotion.—About 12 months since, you described an invention by Mr.

J. Panet, of Echenor-la-Maline, France, for applying water to the driving of railway trains, the principle being a combination of valves, which were acted upon by
a fall of water. As the invention was by a thoroughly practical man, I thought it
would be speedily adopted; but, as I have heard nothing more of it, I should be
glad if you would endeavour to obtain, through some of your numerous correspondents, some further particulars with reference to the progress of the invention.—C. B.: Neucastle, June 10.

TOLVADDEN MINE.—"P. B." (Cheltenham).—This mine is situated near Marazion, and, from the prospects, bids fair to be a very good and profitable mine.

and, from the prospects, blds fair to be a very good and profitable mine.

RAILWAY SWITCHES.—I have frequently wondered that there has been so little done to obviste the necessity for switchmen upon railways, especially where but few trains pass daily; it would be a great economy in the working expenses, and would increase rather than decrease the chances of safety. The objection to the proposition of the Frenchman, whom you referred to some few weeks since, appears to be the necessity for throwing down the rocker arms at every cartiage, so that as many attendants would be necessary as there might be cartiages in the train. I would suggest that a pair of guide rods be carried down each side of the carriages so that, however the carriages might be connected, there would be a continuous channel on each side. The switch could then be connected with a rod between the two rails, the head of which could be no be connected by the front of the engine, be thrown into either channel, or, if necessary, could be passed untouched. There would be nothing to fear from this system, as the engine could be as easily guided as a horse.—T. E.: Adelphi, June 9.

87. John Par, Ray.—"Subscriber."—An oitsva is the eight of an onne Portuguese.

St. John DEL Rev. —" Subscriber."—An oitava is the eighth of an ounce Portuguess—not troy. There are 8-674 oitavas to the ounce troy.

# THE MINING JOURNAL Railman and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, JUNE 13, 1867.

The RATING OF MINES question is again formally before the public—the Select Committee, to which we have already alluded, having commenced their enquiry on Monday. Mr. WALTER BAINBRIDGS, one of the law agents, at Alston Moor and Teesdale, of the London Lead Company, was the first witness examined; and his evidence (which is fully detailed in another column) was of the most interesting character, both as showing how fully the mine adventurers provide for their own poor, although they may themselves be working the mine to a loss, and as proving the absolute injustice of further rating mines, whether by a direct tax upon the mine itself, or indirectly by rating the dues paid to the lord by the adventurer. Mr. C. L. Braddley, of Richmond, Yorkshire, the next witness, had been engaged in mining operations for the last 20 years, and stated that the landowner had been deriving great benefit from the working of mines, in consequence of the increased value of their land, and he did not think their burdens had increased in proportion. He agreed generally with Mr. Bainbridge, having previously discussed the subject with that gentleman.

The sittings were resumed yesterday, when Messrs. R. H. Jackson and W. P. Struve were examined. The former endeavoured to prove that mines should be rated, but we believe that a thorough consideration of his evidence will tell the opposite way. He admits that miners are already rated as heavily as other parishioners, that all are benefited by the mines, and that many of the miners have cottages and gardens, which would prevent them from leaving the neighbourhood. His evidence altogether tends more to show the possibility of miners becoming rateable to the parish than to prove that they have hitherto been relieved beyond the proportion paid by them in rates. Mr. W. P. Struve exposed the faliacy of comparing a mine to a farm underground, and, in a very comprehensive manner, how unadvisable it would be to rate mines to the poor.

So far, we regret to find, there appears to have been very littl

taken by those most deeply interested to secure the desired result; and we can only repeat our assertion, that there is every reason to believe, that if the miners and mine adventurers exert themselves to the extent which the importance of the question requires, they will be successful; whilst if the past course of apathetic conduct be persevered in, a law may be passed which all will have reason to deplore. "One and all," then, must use every exertion to bring forward such facts as shall prove, beyond doubt, that the bill is false in principle, and unjust toward the miner.

The arrival of gold within the last sixteen days has been so continuous The arrival of gold within the last sixteen days has been so continuous that the fact requires special mention. The collective amount is of itself unusually large, and when to this is added the shipments made to this country, and now supposed to be within two or three weeks' sail of home, the total sum of imports of the precious metal is without precedent. We find that from Australia, and other places—chioffy Australia—the quantity received up to Thursday last is 3,987,534L, while the amount advised from Port Phillip, a portion of which is daily expected, is 431,680L, making consequently a total of 4,419,214L; while, moreover, four vasels from Australia are reported "off," and it is more than probable that some portion of their cargoes is gold; they are the Arnon, Albion, Wycliffe, and Royal Shepherd. Altogether, therefore, there is every reason to calculate on an influx of this important circulating medium, which must produce a marked effect on our monetary position, and tend materially to bring our commercial matters out of that state of apprehension and alarm into which they have been put, by the dearness of money and the large remittances commercial matters out of that state of apprehension and aiarm into which they have been put, by the dearness of money and the large remittances of specie to the Continent. That there is no probability of a falling off of the supply, we may quote from Mr. M'CULLOCK, the retiring President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, who expressed himself at some length on the subject of gold production. At the annual meeting, April 2, he remarked, that he had "no apprehension of any failing in the produc-

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esperiment the "Nauth from person of submariate being establity of above; for water by the day wouch to be tion, had to tirely ser tinguisher in 25 ft. o to the hos with extra per as section by a porari acription of a rupting it.
"But s the reserv very pron

not a thr tilus can

air, it can the water there ren than its We m this, as h hest poss clusion, be of suc of cofferfolding, works th reception verad; for gold

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tivity, Would States corres miner the pa extens with t the de proving that it progressing for thus to of the at con Alt

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press of the gold fields of the colony. On the contrary, as machinery of a improved description comes into more general application, and better grants for developing our mineral resources are organised, I believe that its exports will not only be maintained, but much increased." On the is exports will not only be maintained, but much increased." On the is exports with the general prosperity of this country was never on a more "that the general prosperity of this country was never on a more set and satisfactory basis than it is at this moment, notwithstanding the me and satisfactory basis than it is at this moment, notwithstanding the six all the months of the overtaken many of the trading communities." The official report of the shipments of gold from Melbourne alone, for the six three months of the current year, shows 31 tons 14 cwts. 24 lbs. is 32s, which, at 41. per ounce, is equal to 3,044,3881.; while for the six period, from the same port, the colonial produce, exclusive of gold, assumed in value to 376,6141; making, consequently, a total value of colonial exports from Port Phillip of 3,908,6901.

In another part of our Journal we give, at some length, the result of experiments made in the Victoria Docks respecting the practical utility of the "NAVTHUS DYNING-BELL" (an American invertion) which we believe, the "Personal examination of the machine, must supersede the old system for personal examination. The great usefulness of the Nautilus consists in being entirely independent of any attachment or suspension, and of the shifty of the parties within it to act without the assistance of parties shows: for it can be propelled with facility both at the surface and under outer by the parties submerged. The great feature in the experiments of the day was presented in the fact that Mr. Hallstr, who has done so much to bring this extraordinary machine to its present state of perfection, had the hose, connecting the bell with the barge or screw with it, entirely separated; and with that self-confidence which invariably distinguishes enterprising genius, he, with a single diver, made four descents in 26 ft. of water, showing that the Nautilus, should any accident occur to the hose connecting its immates with the auxiliary barge, has within itself the means of reaching the surface of the water, not only with ease but with extraordinary rapidity. We cannot better explain to our readers this gar is security of the temporary residents of this extraordinary machine these by an extract from one of the most independent of our morning contacts of the mosts operands under water, touches upon the possibility of a rupture in the hose between the machine and the barge accompanying it. He says:—

of a rupture in the nose between the machine and the barge accompanying it. He says:—
But suppose the flexible tube to be broken, and communication with the reservoir of condensed air above to be cut off? In that case, which was very promptly exemplified yesterday by the entire removal of the air tube, whilst four or five human beings were at the bottom of the dock, having not a thread to connect them with their fellow-creatures above, the Naucies can help itself, and although it cannot obtain an additional atoms of

very promphy home to the most beings were at the bottom of the dock, having whilst four or five human beings were at the bottom of the dock, having hilst four or five human the their versatures above, the Nautilus can help itself, and although it cannot obtain an additional stock of air, it can rise to the surface in a minute, by expelling with a force pump the water from the side compartments, which, when the stop-cock is shut, there remains a vacuum, enabling the machine, as it still displaces more than its weight of water, to ascend in safety."

We may refer to the testimony of the most eminent of our engineers, Mr. Robers Stramsnon, in reference to the great practical utility of this, as he emphatically termed it, a "rough and ready machine," as the best possible guarantee that the Nautilus is a great invention. In conclusion, we may say, that the American diving machine appears to us to be of such a "rough and ready" character, that the use of it will get rid of coffer dams in the construction of permanent works, as well as for scaffolding, &c., for works in exposed situations, and current-ways where the ordinary diving bell is now used. It will prepare foundations, and erect works thereon at a great reduction of cost, with a large economy in time. It may be employed in blasting and removing rocks in channels and harbours with much advantage. By it, artificial or pile foundations, for the reception of grillage and planking can be effected; the bods of rivers and harbours can be easily explored and surveyed; lost treasure can be recovered; sunkon vessels raised; telegraph wires, gas and water pipes, laid across rivers, harbours, &c.; beds of rivers, and other waters, searched for gold and precious stones; the pearl, coral, sponge, and other fisheries, now conducted entirely by native divers, economically and successfully prosecuted; and, lastly, which is the most important capacity of the machine, works required to be completed within a given time can be prosecuted as well by night as by day.

We have reaso

As the position of matters in connection with the General Mining Association (of Nova Scotis) has been brought before the public through our recent remarks on communications received from shareholders, it is well to give a short sketch of the history of this undertaking, and the probabilities which exist of its being placed on a more favourable basis as respects its lease and ultimate advantages. It it is well known that the Duke of York, in 1826, obtained a concession from the Crown of the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia for 60 years, which could only be rendered valuable to him as a commercial speculation, by being skilfully worked by enterprising individuals, possessing adequate means. It was, therefore, sub-leased to Messrs, RUNDELL, BRIDGE, and RUNDELL, and by them handed over to the General Mining Association, with which they were largely connected.

therefore, sub-leased to Mearra, RUNDELL, BRIDON, and RUNDELL, and by were largely connected.

Difficulties have arisen in giving legal effect to the leases under which the mines have been worked, but they are in progress of amicable adjustment, and so important is the question considered that a deputation from the Colonial Legislature has been appointed to proceed to this country to settle all points between the Crown, the Duke of York's representatives, and the General Mining Association. Under the original grant there was power to raise only 20,000 chaldrons of coal, Newcastle measure (40,000 Winchester) annually, on payment of a rent of 30002; but, in 1845, the British Government extended the amount to 52,000 chaldrons, on payment of a royaity of 1s. per chaldron over and above the 52,000 chaldrons. The constitutionality of the grant, if the term may be used, has ever been a vexed question in the colony, and repeatedly leads to angry discussion and comment. On one occasion a case was referred by the colony for the consideration of three members of the bar in London, as to the validity of the original grant from the Crown, who gave an unqualified opinion that it was perfectly sound, but the opposition contended that the case was not fairly drawn up.

not fairly drawn up.

not fairly drawn up.

It certainly does appear an anomaly, that the rights of the association should be thus disputed, after it has been formally incorporated in the colony, as well as possessing a Royal Charter in England, and while the Executive continue to receive the yearly rent reserved by the agreement which forms the title of the company. The distinction drawn is, that the grant to the Duke of Yoak was under seal, while the agreement under which the association held is parole; therefore, that it is necessary for the House to pass an act to confirm the title of the latter, and which the company now seek, under the assurance on their part that they are desirous of extending their operations in working the coal mines of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, as soon as the points in dispute are settled, and their own position legally established. On the other hand it is said, that should the present unworked and unoponed coal mines in the province be surrendered to the local Governand unopanded coal mines in the province be surrendered to the local Govern-ment under the present adjustment, which it is expected in the colony will be the case, that greater benefit will accrue to the state, than if all will be the case, that greater benefit will accrue to the state, than it are a large in the hands of the association; inasmuch as other companies would be formed for bringing these dormant localities into commercial activity, as respects the production of coal, and a very extensive business would be carried on, both in the colony, and by exportation to the United States and elsewhere. "It appears but reasonable, therefore," remarks a correspondent, "that in the disposal of the question of the mines and minerals, whilst faith should be kept as respects past engagements with the parties in England, care should be taken to secure the greatest possible extension, or establishment, of the interests of the colony also, consistent with the preceding claims legally and equitably regarded, as would lead to the development and increased working of these inexhaustible sources of provincial wealth. It is well to remember that the present is ours, and that it is important to improve every possible opportunity of securing the progress of the colony, and the introduction of capital and labour necessary for the beneficial advancement of its mineral and mining capabilities, thus upholding the revenues and institutions of the province by means of the use and employment of the resources which Providence has placed at command."

Altogether, the matter assumes an interest far beyond the were dispute a to the efficiency or otherwise of the executive and staff of the General dining Association, with which our comments begon a few weeks since, hough we are told the stake of the directors is so large that there is the seas possible security for their houest and judicious management of the

concern. It is clear that if the association does not succeed in securing its claim, or if it agree to such concessions as would tend, to a certain extent, to remove the feeling of monopoly so obnoxious in the present age, a wide and useful field for the employment of capital will be opened up; and increased benefit must necessarily accrue to the Colonial Treasury by England, by Mr. Mossanan; and as the construction of the line from Geathe vast augmentation of trade generally, for it is impossible to suppose that several new coalmines could be brought into work without producing corresponding activity in the shipping and other interests more closely or corresponding activity in the shipping and other interests more closely and of Incorporation; more especially, as we mentioned last week, that identified with mining industry, for export as well as local consumption. On the other hand, if the association succeed in establishing all they claim, they have promised to give greater impetus to their works, so that, be the issue what it may, it is evident that the colony must benefit by the settlement of the question, or points in dispute, between the colony and the association.

The Acc Contract of that Company, was absent, for a short time, at Sydney, and the sharcholders deferred a meeting until his return. It was clear, nevertheless, that no difficulty stood in the way of the ration, agreement of amalgamation, entered into in England, by Mr. Mossanax; and as the construction of the line from Geathern of the previsional agreement of amalgamation, entered into in England, by Mr. Mossanax; and as the construction of the line from Geathern of the previsional agreement of amalgamation, agreement of amalgamation, agreement of amalgamation, agreement of amalgamation, in the time, at Sydney, and the sharcholders deferred a meeting until his return. It was clear, nevertheless, that no difficulty stood in the way of the staturn. It was often from the time, at Sydney, and the sharcholders deferred a meeting until his return.

Various circumstances have occurred lately to revive the interesting, although much-wexed question of gold reduction. The extraordinary results produced by Mr. Squirs under his process attracted much attention to the subject, and will, we understand, be followed up shortly by a commercial demonstration of the theory laid down by this gentleman; but while he has confined his operations to a small scale, others have made arrangements for bringing the reduction of all auriferous matrices before the public on an extended plan. We refer to the operations at Frodsham, in Cheshire, at works established by the Chancelloraville Gold Company, at an outlay of about 80001. The details of what has been done, and the view taken of the gold question altogether, by the officials of that enterprise, will be found in another column, under the head of "Treatment of Gold Quartz,"

In the statements referred to mention is made of some of the auriferous

In the statements referred to mention is made of some of the auriferous deposits in this country, and Mr. Harris, under whose superintendence the works are carried on, declares his conviction that Merionethshire is the works are carried on, declares his conviction that Merionethshire is richer in the precious metal than any other equal area in the United Kingdom. The opinion thus publicly expressed will necessarily revive the hopes of many who have, warmly and conscientiously, supported the question of "Gold in England," but whose energies in prosecuting the subject have been paralysed by the difficulties and discouragements thrown in the way, and chiefly because the offorts made were opposed to the settled views of those who considered themselves authorities in such matters—that, in fact, all that could be known, was known, as to the production and reduction of cold.

tors—that, in fact, all that could be known, was known, as to the production and reduction of gold.

The works of the Chancellorsville Company is for the reduction of the ores imported from their own property, but the facilities which this establishment will give for testing various productions, especially of home localities, will give an impetus to, and probably revive to its fullest extent, the question whether, by economical appliances, ores known to contain gold, but in small quantities, may not be rendered commercially profitable.

The letters by the April Overland Mail from Australia, via Marseilles, were delivered at the commancement of the week. Their dates, from Molourne, are to the 16th. Considerable interest was felt in the political posibourne, are to the 15th. Considerable interest was felt in the political position of Victoria, and doubt existed in the minds of some as to the stability of the O'Shannassy Administration; but four out of the seven members of the Legislature who had accepted office in the new ministry had been reelected without opposition, and our own correspondents were under the impression that the great popularity of the leader, and liberal spirit with which the new executive had determined to carry on the government, would counterbalance the opposition which the "red tapists" would bring to bear in the endeavour to recover their monopoly of office. The Legislature was to re-assemble on the day following the departure of the stuamer for Suez, so that the May mail, which will be due here, by telegraph, on July 2, will bring important and interesting information. Not only shall we then know the general views of the Government and its chance of continuance in power, but there is every reason to believe that the policy of the Government respecting railway extension will be then finally settled. This is a subject of great moment to capitalists in this country, for a con-This is a subject of great moment to capitalists in this country, for a considerable sum has already been invested in Australian projects, and there is every disposition to embark largely in such undertakings. Australia, in fact, is regarded by our moneyed men as a field for safe and most lucrative employment of capital, and there is a general disgust, growing stronger daily, as respects all undertakings not identified with home or colonial advancement and benefit.

daily, as respects all undertakings not identified with home or colonial advancement and benefit.

These views are fully borne out by the remarks of the Melbourne Age, of April 14, in its political summary for transmission to Europe, and from which we extract the following:—"The political interest of the hour." says the editor, "is centred in the position and prospects of the new ministry. The ministerial elections are finished, with one exception, and of that the result is certain; the Easter recess closes this day, and Parliament resumes its session to morrow. Of the seven members of the new cabinet four were ra-elected without opposition—Messrs. O'Shannasy, Fosten, Duffy, and Hoans. Dr. Greeves's constituency rejected him, and elected Mr. Richard Heales in his place. Mr. Chapman, the Attorney-General was unsuccessful at St. Kilda; and Mr. Wood, the Solicitor-General, at Brighton; but the latter gentleman has appealed to the mining constituency at the Ovens, and his election, which takes place in a few days, is looked on as certain. The ministry will, therefore, meet parliament with five of their members in the Lower House, which is one more than the new Constitution Act requires. It is very probable, also, that both Mr. Chapman and Dr. Greeves will be returaed by other constituencies. Mr. O'Shannassy has rightly resolved on maintaining his position with the force he possesses. The defeats his ministry have sustained at the outset are but temporary and fortuitous, and, therefore, per fectly retrievable. They were due mainly, if not wholly, to the superior activity of the ousted ministry have, of course, been industriously assailed by a portion of the press; but it, undoubtedly, possesses the confidence of the country in a higher degree than its predecessor did in its very palmiest days. And, so far as they have yet gone, the ministry have certainly given proofs both of their capacity for the business of administration, and of their integrity of purpose. Our own conviction is that they will establish themselve These views are fully borne out by the remarks of the Melbourne

The editor of the Adelaide Times -a disinterested writer of the adjoinng colony, designates the O'SHANNASSY administration

'An antipodean ministry, for while it excites aurprise by its heterogeneous com-position, challenges scrutiny on the score of impartiality. In respect of nationality embraces three frishmen and four Englishmen; and, in respect of religion, it em-aces two Catholics and five Protestants—so far 'imperial usage' has been observed as most bitter enemies cannot be blind to the fact that O'Shannasay, Foarm, and CUPY are remarkable, beyond comparison, for their superiority in abilities and know dge with any trio of the last ministry. In estimating the cabinet it would be un ir not to recognise the experience and attainments of Dr. Grakevs; there is no an in the assembly who so thoroughly realises the character of a practical legislator.'

It appears that the consideration of particular lines of railway he merged into the general question of what acheme is best adapted to the resources of the colony, financial and otherwise. In this manner the subject is to be regarded, and evidence taken by a committee of the Legislative Assembly, immediately on the resumption of business by the House, and Mr. Mossman, the representative of the Geelong and Ballarat Rail-

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company has held their last meeting; yesterday the shareholders came to the resolution of winding up the affairs of the company, liquidators were appointed, and in the course of a few months this association will have eased to exist. Under the circumstances of the case, to our thinking, this was the most prudent course the directors could have adopted; they have made repeated appeals to the shareholders, and these have been but partially responded to; meeting after meeting has been held, resolutions were passed promising support and co-operation; these have been but idle words, the sinews of war have not been forthcoming, and the consequence necessarily has been that the directors have been forced to have recourse to the steps they have now reluctantly adopted. Sir Hunnar Hunnitary was invited to attend the meeting, so as to afford some explanations as to how the property has been attached in California; a letter from him was read declining to present himself to the shareholders. The company and he, it appears, are now at issue, he claiming some amount for arrears of salary due, while, at the same time, he has rendered no satisfactory account as to how he has disposed of the funds entrusted to his charge. It must be borne in mind that the property is at present attached solely on account of a debt incurred by him; and it would only be a matter of common justice to the propristary who have expressed such confidence in him, that some explanation how this occurred should be given to them.

It would be of little utility here to refer back to the past history of the company; certain it is that since the re-appointment of Sir Hunr Hunrier have been transmitted to England, in order to amuse the shareholders, and lead them on to subscribe further capital; when this could no longer be obtained, the property was attached in a mysterious manner, which no one can elucidate except Sir Henry Hunrier, and he refuses to afford any explanation, although he has obtained the proceeds which led to

Yesterday the Copiaro Mining Company held their half-yearly meet-Yesterday the Copiaro Mining Company held their half-yearly meeting, a full account of which appears in another column. From the report of the directors, it will be seen that although during the past six months the silver mines have not returned any profit, yet that they afford most favourable indications, and there is every prospect that, if operations are conducted energetically, great results will be arrived at. The uncertainty of silver mining is not singular to Chili. For a long period the great mines of Kongsberg, which are now so rich, were unproductive, and had they not been the property of the Norwegian Government would, during many phases of their career, have been abandoned. The same observation may likewise be applied to those old workings which have been explored so deep and continuously both at Schemnitz in Hungary, and at Andreasberg, in the Hartz.

According to the report of Col. LLOVD, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge

same observation may likewise be applied to those old workings which have been explored so deep and continuously both at Schemnitz in Hungary, and at Andreasberg, in the Hartz.

According to the report of Col. LLOVD, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs, to the Foreign Office, there was, between 1830 and 1850 inclusive, exported from the different mines of the district of Copiapo bars of silver to the value of \$21,912,719. In this was not reckoned any of the ores, such as ruby silver, sulphurets, or antimoniurets, but merely the native silver, or, as it is technically called, "plata calida." In 1851, from the port of Caldera there was exported of pure silver 3,030,874 ozs, of the "plata fria." or other ores, 2,312,829 ibs.

Our space will not allow us here to enter into a disquisition of the peculiar phases under which veins of silver are found and again lost for a period in the mines of Chili. The Gallo family, now the richest in the republic, after losing the vein, had at a depth of 266 ft. again found it entirely native, and brought up masses from 100 to 1000 marcs weight. The copper mines of Checo have returned a small profit. In January last a new lode was discovered; since then it has been gradually opened, and now wears a most promising aspect, ore being produced from it to the amount of from 7 to 8 tons per fathom, of 25 per cent. and upwards; and if the returns hold as good as the present reports appear to justify expectations, this property must be considered in a most flourishing condition. In the report of Col. Llovn, it is stated, and the figures are given, that on 40,000 marcs of silver the charges are 1364. So. 6d., while on the 296½ tons of ballast, or worthless rock, sent with it they are 42431. 10s. 6d. He further states that this loss on carrying stones to England would enable 2000 tons of coal to be sent from here, for the purposes of smelting; at the same time, he mentions that this fuel can be obtained from Talcahuano (Concepcion), at from 8s. to 16s. per ton. There can be but little d ought to be enough to convince the greatest sceptic of the profits to be derived from smelting on the spot. One of the great bugbears raised by the smelting monopoly is the enormous capital required; this argument has been so often controverted, and its fallacy exposed, that it is bootless here

and Mr. Mossman, the representative of the Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company, is to be examined thereon. It is evident, from all we learn from our transoceanic correspondents, that the railway question will be disposed of during the session, which was fast coming to a close, as the colonists are said to be tired, to the last degree, in the feeble attempts of Government to initiate a comprehensive system, while the effort to form that, which Mr. Wisstoarth very wisely designated as a combination of extravagance and jobbery, a Government proprietorship, has disgusted them, particularly as the only line at work in the colony is that to Sandridge, under two miles long, and known as the Hobson's Bay and Melbourne Railway, the returns of which are equal to more than 650l, per mile per week, and the shares consequently are quoted at 34l, premium, on 50l, paid. The works of the Geelong and Melbourne are, however, represented as most creditable to the engineer and the company, and have not exceeded 8000l, per mile in cost of construction; but the enterprise is in a poculiar position, and to this point we refer in another article.

The February mail from England had not, necessarily, reached Melbourne, in consequence of the breaking down of the Oneida, on its way to Suez; and the February and March letters would, therefore, be delivered on the return of the Columbian, due May 9, so that until then Mr. Mossman could not be in receipt of the further powers and remittances sent forward by the February mail, from the Geelong and Ballarat Company, to enable that gentleman to complete terms of amalgamation with the Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western Railway. Added to this, we find

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railroad, which is paying from 15 to 16 per cent., passes through them; and as the traffic increases, as a natural consequence, each year these would acquire greater value. The republic of Chili presents a bright example to the other states of the Spanish race, which, since their emandation of the states of the Spanish race, which, since their emandation of the states of the Spanish race, which, since their emandation of the states of the Spanish race, which is paying the states of the spanish race, which is paying the states of the spanish race, which is paying the states of the spanish race, which is paying the states of the spanish race, which is paying ample to the other states of the Spanian race, which, since their emancipation from the mother country, would appear to be always emulating their parent in civil disorder. From the time of the emancipation until the present period, the Chilians appear to have directed their attention to the development of their national prosperity; and the present returns of the custom-houses show the value of their trade; while the accounts received prove the security, both of property and life, which prevails over the whole country.

the whole country.

It will be seen that the Copiano Mining Company is in a sound and healthy condition, each year increasing in value, and likely to return dividends; under any circumstances these must be shortly anticipated, we think they might have been attained before. Their extent must be diminished, so long as, instead of reaping the profits of miner and smelter, they divide them with the Swansea interest, and allow them, without any risk,

In deference to the opinion communicated from several colonists of Victoria, now in England, we refer to an article which appeared in our last Journal respecting railways in Australia. These gentlemen assert—and support their views by the transmission of documents—that our remarks on the anticipated profit of the GRELONG AND MELBOUANE RAIL-way are liable to misconstruction by the general public. The words alluded to are—"It is true that a large traffic exists between Geelong and Melbourne, and from this source alone it is estimated the shareholders will be recipients of 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, notwithstanding there is steam-boat competition; but when there are such auxiliaries as the line to Ballarat, and the projected Queenschiff and Geelong Railway and Port Phillip Dock Company, it is reasonable to suppose that the benefit accruing to the proprietary will be much more than the amount which is calculated upon from local traffic—indeed, it is impracticable to say the amount which may be received."

On perusal of the foregoing extract our correspondents will see that we cautiously used the expression "it is estimated," because on a former occasion, when alluding to this undertaking and its traffic, we considered it would be merely local and limited, until extensions or auxiliary lines were formed; but finding, in a document recently issued by the London agent of the company in question, that he "estimated" are viewed 12 to 15 per formed to the proper proper proper proper formed; but finding, in a document recently issued by the London agent of the company in question, that he "estimated" a viewer of the company in question, that he "estimated" a viewer of the company in question, that he "estimated" a viewer of the company in question that he "estimated" a viewer of the company in question that he "estimated" a viewer of the company in question that he are considered to the proper of the company in question that he are considered to the company in question that he are considered to the considered to the co

would be merely local and limited, until extensions or auxiliary lines were formed; but finding, in a document recently issued by the London agent of the company in question, that he "estimated" a return of 12 to 15 per cent., we gave insertion to the paragraph with the reservation mentioned. Our own words were, when alluding to the Geelong and Melbourne Railway—" which of itself is a mere connecting road between town and town, with water competition, would be comparatively nothing. Whereas with connecting links, such as auxiliary lines would effect, must become an investment of value and importance." The subsequent language of the London agent, which led us into this apparently contradictory position, was—"I am sanguine in the hope that the year 1858 will produce a fair working dividend of 12 to 15 per cent. on the through traffic between Geelong and Melbourne." and Melhourne

That the ground of this estimate is most fallacious, and, indeed, apparent; it is argued from the language of the agent himself, and our correspondents draw attention, in proof, to a memorial addressed to the Governor of Victoria by the ahareholders of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, prepared and signed here during last month, wherein it is stated "that one of the principal features which recommended the Geelong and Melbourne Company to the capitalists of England, and which, mainly, influenced your memorialists and others in supporting this enterprise, was the certain prospect of an extension of the line by Government or by a private company." In a subsequent paragraph of the same document it is likewise asserted "that your memorialists are aware that the success of their railway, and the reward of their enterprise, depend mainly upon the extension of railway communication."

Such are the opinions of the shareholders themselves of the Geelong and Melbourne Company, which, our correspondents argue, do not warrant an the ground of this estimate is most fallacious, and, indeed, appa-

Melbourne Company, which, our correspondents argue, do not warrant an anticipated division of large returns from local traffic; while, in further proof of the error committed by the London agent, in his sanguine expectation of profit, they transcribe the statement of Mr. A. CLARKE, the Surtation of profit, they transcribe the statement of Mr. A. CLARKE, the Surveyor-general of railways in the colony, and Member of the Legislature, expressed in his report to the Government, that the Geelong and Melbourne line of railway is "generally porceived to be a misdirected enterprise, not only as regards the interests of Geelong, but those of the country generally." From all this, it is contended that our original impression was sound, and that until extensions, or auxiliary lines, are brought to bear upon it, the Geelong and Melbourne must continue to be without those profitable sources of revenue which were looked to in the formation of the and which the shareholders declare to be their main source of company, and which the shareholders declare to be their main source or profitable income; hence their strenuous efforts and petition to resist the adoption of any scheme of railway connecting Melbourne and Ballarat, by any other way than through Geolong; while projected undertakings branching into that line, and acting as powerful auxiliaries and lucrative feeders of traffic to it, will ensure the support of the shareholders both at home and in the colony.

## THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

-The standard at the ticketing last week, June 4, declined 71. 1s., as compared with the sale in the previous week, making a difference to the miners of 6s. 6d. per ton of ore. This is the most considerable fall in one week that has been known for a long time; and no person can travel on the West Cornwall Railway, and in other parts of the West, and meet with mine adventurers, without hearing complaints of the conduct of the smelters, and earnest wishes expressed that their combination

duct of the smelters, and earnest wishes expressed that their combination and monopoly were overthrown. Up to April 29, fine copper was at 1351, per ton, and in about five weeks afterwards it dropped to 1172, the standard in the meantime being lowered in a more than corresponding degree. What can be the reason for this large and very rapid reduction? Advices from the manufacturing districts show that the stocks of copper in consumers' hands are unusually small, and satisfaction was on all sides expressed with the price at 1262, per ton. Why, then, should the smelters reduce to 1172, per ton, and at the same time, make more than a corresponding reduction of the standard to the miners?

Now, it is remarkable that in June, last year, the smelters played the trick of suddenly dropping fine copper from 1264, to 1074. 10s. per ton. They did it then for the purpose of buying some large lots of foreign copper at a cheap rate, and there is too much reason to believe that they are practising the same manœuvre now; and there is probably another reason for the present drop in the standard. It is understood that some large orders for copper for the East Indies will have to be executed in September. The ores the smelters are now buying so low will before that time be turned into copper; and as, in all probability, the present reduction of price is temporary, should copper be advanced again to 1264, per ton by that time, the smelters will then sell at a very large profit what they are now buying so cheap. These are the manœuvres and "dodges" to which the minera will always have to submit, until they zo to work for themnow buying so cheap. These are the mancauvres and "dodges" to which the miners will always have to submit, until they go to work for themselves, and form a miners' smelting association, under the Limited Liability Act, in which they would, no doubt, be assisted by London capitalists. To show the necessity of such a measure, I will here produce a few figures, which will exhibit the loss the miners have sustained by the capricious and selfish conduct of the smelters within the last month. The following is a contrast of the prices given by the smelters to the miners at the first sale in May and the first sale in June: now buying so cheap. These are the manusuvres and dodge

Standard. Produce. Price per ton. £145 2 ...... 6% ....... £7 4 6 ......... 5 13 0 ...

Here, after making allowance for the difference of produce between 6½ and 6½, there is a fail of 16s. per ton of ore in one month, so that the 3700 tons sold on June 4 would have made 2900l, more if they had been sold on May 4. Now, let us see how far some of the principal mines which sold their ores last week were affected by this fall of 16s. per ton in one month :-

e monta:—

Wheal Basset sold 567 tons, which, at 16s., shows a lose of £453 12 0

East Pool , 513 , , 16s. , 410 8 0

South Frances , 507 , , 16s. , 405 12 0

West S-ton , 444 , , 16s. , 355 4 0

Tineroft , 435 , , 16s. , 348 0 0 99 19 19

The above mines would have made so much more of their ores by the amounts specified in the last column, if they had been sold a month prevously. How long, will the miners allow themselves to be thus over-ridd combination of smelters? Let the money market become a little

easier, and surely the adventurers of the above important mines, and many others in the county, will be ready to invite the assistance of London adventurers and capitalists, and form an association under the Limited Liability Act to smelt their own ores, and thus rid themselves of the smelters' unfair and oppressive practices. The Limited Liability Act would be very favourable for the formation of such an association, the operations of which might be conducted at a fair profit, and tend to prevent future jobing for the cheap purchase of foreign ores, and to maintain steady and reasonable prices as between producer and consumer, without those extreme fluctuations which are now so much complained of both by manufacturers and miners, and which render their operations and profits uncertain for any considerable period.

The price of ore copper last week was 92L is, per ton, and it is observable that this is lower than the smelters would need to have it, to enable them to sell fine copper at 117L, per ton. The average difference between the price of ore copper and of cake copper, taking the whole of last year, was about 22L 12s, per ton; but, at last week's sale, the difference between ore and cake copper was 24L 19s, per ton; so that the smelters have lowered the standard 3L more than they had need to, in order to sell cake copper at its present reduced price of 17L per ton.

But although there is reason to complain of the smelters, and to believe that they are not acting fairly towards the miners at the present time, but easier, and surely the adventurers of the above important mines, and many

But although there is reason to complain of the smelters, and to believe that they are not acting fairly towards the miners at the present time, but are serving their own purposes for a temporary object, yet, when we turn to the corresponding sale in last year, we shall find that copper ores were then about 2s. per ton lower than they averaged last week. So that, to this extent, mining is even now more remunerative than it was at this time twelvemonths.

The share business during the week has been dull, and prices in many mines show a tendency to decline. South Frances is reported to be looking better than for some time past, and shares are firm at 310%. Alfred Consols, 17%, 10s. to 18%. Wheal Basset shares have rather declined. West Basset continues to look well. East Basset shares have lately been low, but it is likely to be only a temporary depression. West Seton from

Consols, 17t. 10s. to 18t. Wheal Basset shares have rather declined. West Basset continues to look well. East Basset shares have lately been low, but it is likely to be only a temporary depression. West Ston from 300t. to 310t. Dolcoath, last Monday, paid a dividend of 7t. per share for the two months, leaving about the same balance, 955t., in hand. It was expected the dividend would have been increased, and the reason it was not was because 600t. extra was charged for new dressing-floors and machinery. The bottom of the mine, on the north part of the main lode, is very rich for tin. The 242 east is worth 100t. per fm., and the 242 west 75t. per fm. The profit on the two months was 1254t. This is one of the mines which by the terms of the lease at present pays poor-rates on the royalties, and the amount of poor-rates charged was 91t. 11s. 11d., the dues being 327t. 12s. 1d. At Boiling Well there are prospects of a good mine, which the adventurers well deserve for their perseverance. In consequence of the pumps having been drawn up to some extent in Consols, the water has risen to about the 170 fm. level, but it is stated that the water has had no effect on the adjoining mines, 3t. Day United, as some persons apprehended it would have. The machinery of Consols will be sold, and is valued at about 8000t.; and as the East Wheal Rose engines, &c., will also come into the market, it may be expected that the prices of machinery, pitwork, &c., will somewhat decline. At the Great Wheal Busy, the managing agent deserves credit for pushing on the work so actively. At North Busy, an improvement is reported. Wheal Margery shares are flat, but will, no doubt, rise again in a few months. Rosewarne shares have rather declined. Shares have been purchased in Whoal Edward at 6t. and upwards. At Cargoll the prospects are good, and the mine continues to produce a considerable quantity of ore. Great Hewas tin mine is in an improving state, and the mine is actively prosecuted, with efficient machinery. The fall of tin. 5t. per ton,

believe, will be only of a temporary nature.

The annual meeting of the East Cornwall Agricultural Society was held last week week at Liskeard. About 170 farmers dined, and Lord Vivian presided. Mr. Kendall, M.P., was present, but said nothing about the rating of mines. It is stated that evidence is to be received by the Mines Rating Committee only with regard to rating the royalties of mines. But this pretension is a perfect farce, for the adventurers, and not the lords, will, in the end, have to bear the burden of the tax. It is true the impost will, in the end, have to bear the burden of the tax. It is true the impost will not ruin mining, but that is no reason why it should be tamely sub-nitted to. The pursuit of mining is of such a character that it ought to mitted to. The pursuit of mining is of such a character that it ought to have every possible encouragement, and a tax in the shape of poor-rates must have a tendency to its discouragement. The committees appointed by the miners last year, in London and in Cornwall, should meet and consider what they had better do, under the circumstances, for the defeat of the rating measure. If they are not active the bill will be introduced, and pass easily, in consequence of their supineness. If, however, it should be thought that some kind of rating is likely to be imposed on mines, the committees should at least urge that the rating ought in justice to be levied in a much less ratio on the royalties of mines than on the rentals of estates, because the former are only a temporary, whilst the latter are a norm. because the former are only a temporary, whilst the latter are a perma-nent source of income; and the latter being of more value ought to bear a higher proportion of annual rating. Every day that a mine is worked its riches are taken away and cannot be replaced; but the productiveness its riches are taken away and cannot be replaced; but the productiveness of an estate continues so long as it is cultivated. This may be urged in mitigation of the rating of mines; but the true friends of mining go fur-ther than this, and contend that it is impolitic to rate that branch of our national enterprise in any degree whatsoever.

## REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JUNE 11 .- We have nothing new to notice in the position of the Iron Trade this week. The mills and forges are generally well employed, and the demand for manufactured iron continues steady, both for home con-

sumption and for export. The requirements for railway ironwork are very great, and there is every prospect of a continuance. The prospects of the trade are generally very healthy.

The Coal Trade is rather more active in Yorkshire than we noticed in our last, but the position of the Derbyshire trade is somewhat unaltered. South Yorkshire has the advantage of a good navigation, and of greater facilities for export by rail than Derbyshire; and these benefits have not been allowed to lie dormant by the coalowners of South Yorkshire. The construction of the South Yorkshire Railway was the first decisive step to develope the coal resources of that mineral field, and, since its opening collieries have grown up on its iron path in all directions, until the yield develope the coal resources of that mineral field, and, since its opening, collieries have grown up on its iron path in all directions, until the yield has increased three and fourfold. At the present time there is a considerable demand for export to Grimsby, and more recently to Liverpool, the object being to supply the vessels in Liverpool with a coal suitable for the purposes of steamers. The Derbyshire trade has rapidly progressed, and the excellent quality of the coal is such as to command a ready market. The West Staveley Company, and the Staveley Works, send daily (the latter especially) yery large supplies of coal to the southern towns for gas-making purposes.

The South Yorkshire coal trade is rapidly developing itself. The coal proprietors of this district have lately been giving their attention to plans which are being matured for extending their trade to Liverpool by sending their coals to that market for export (which has already so much be-

which are being matured for extending their trade to Liverpool by sending their coals to that market for export (which has already so much benefited the neighbourhood of Wigan, Bolton, St. Helens, and North Wales), and with that view they have already held meetings at Liverpool and Manchester, and have decided in future to hold their meetings quarterly at the latter place, that being considered the most central for the South Yorkshire coal proprietors and the Liverpool merchants. The result is that South Yorkshire coal is already exported from Garston, on the Mersey, and from the various trials that have been made it gives great satisfaction. The space taken up in vessels by some kinds of coal, which are obtained from North Wales and Lancashire, is so considerable as to render them very objectionable for the use of steam-packets compared with the South Yorkshire steam coal, the heating properties of which are concentrated in so much less space, and there is every probability that it will supersed much of the coal hitherto used in that market. The coal owners have also in contemplation the exportation of the celebrated Silkstone and Flockton coal which is so much liked. The prospects of the South Yorkshire district are most encouraging, not merely from the opening up of new markets, but from the fact that there are little or no stocks at present on hand—a circumstance which is very unusual at this season of the year.

The mineral wealth of North Derbyshire is now attracting greater attention than usual to the prospects of increasing the means for developing it. There is a large demand upon the county for its lime, and a ready market for lead. The Eyam Company's mine is looking well and yielding great results. Within three months the shares have advanced from 26% to 62%, and there are no sellers under something like 70%. The committee

to 621., and there are no sellers under something like 701. The committee

of the North Derbyshire Mining Company met at Calver, en Wednesh evening, to settle the terms of an agreement with the agents of Color Leslie, the owner of the land adjoining the Calver Sough Mine, for a purpose of obtaining the right to open the old level at Calver Sough at to take the tenancy of the Calver Mill. The agreements were made reasonable terms and finally settled; and now the company are in a pation to commence immediately at Calver Sough and to open a low len by which it is very probable that the mine will be entirely unwater without the aid of water or steam-power. Several of the committee a shareholders went down the Wren Park shaft and inspected it; the waits out, and samples of ore were brought out of the mine of a very favour able character. There are no less than four distinct positions in the air where the vein has been cut and where the miners will proceed to get forthwith. The Peak United shares have improved, and the prospects the mine are somewhat improved.

Five boys and one man were injured, and two horses killed, by an ex-plosion of fire-damp at the West Hallam Iron-Works. Mr. Hedley has directed some changes in the ventilation.

# THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.] JUNE 12.—As the quarter advances towards its close, as usually happen,

the Iron Trade experiences a slight falling off in activity, but not to an extent to lead to apprehension that present rates will experience a reducextent to lead to apprehension that present rates will experience a reduction at quarter day. The absence of speculation and the lowness of stocks generally, arising from the necessity everyone feels at the present juncture to limit operations as far as possible, make it pretty certain that a steady demand for iron must continue, especially as almost all the many enterprises which are in prospect will require a large amount of iron for carrying out. Bailways, water-works, and steam vessels all need a large supply of this article, and no fears are entertained of any decline in the present demand. The state of the trade is decidedly healthy, the district is very free from rumours prejudicial to the credit of men of business, and engagements are stated to be very promptly met. The orders from America do not appear, as yet, to have received any stimulus from the reduction in the tariff, which comes into operation on first of next month. There is a fair demand from the States, but no recognisable difference as yet, since the reduction was resolved upon. The expectations of further reductions in France have been disappointed. The protected interests these—the manufacturers—appear to have shown so decided an opposition, which was fully represented in the Legislature, that the Emperor, who has given many indications to show that he is in heart a free-trader, as pears to have yielded rather than provoke a contest with the large em-

which was fully represented in the Legislature, that the Emperor, who has given many indications to show that he is in heart a free-trader, appears to have yielded rather than provoke a contest with the large employers of labour. The free-trade party, however, with Chevalier at its head, is active and able, and will, by the force of its intelligence, doubtless succeed, in the course of time, in allaying prejudice and dissipating the delusions which prevail on this subject.

The Coal Trade is less brisk than it was, but prices remain unaltered. In the general hardware trades of the district a degree of quietness prevails, but a steady business is being done. The makers of tin and japan goods are well supplied with orders. No intention appears to exist of reducting the price of tin goods, in consequence of the reduction in tin declared last month. The last advance was considered insufficient to meet the previous advances in the price of the raw material, and a slight further rise in tin would have led to another advance in manufactured goods. Whether prices will remain as at present after the Dutch sales next month is also a matter of doubt. The fall in copper will enable the makers of brass goods to lower their prices, and this will, doubtless, tond to give renewed animation to these trades, but the uncertainty which these sudden changes occasions is very prejudicial to manufacturers.

James Breeze, a charter-master at a colliery at Tunstall, has been fined for neglect of duty, owing to his having been intoxicated. A fatal accident occurred on the day in question which his presence might have prevented. Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, and the agent of the proprietors of the colliery promoted the prosecution.

A serious accident, causing considerable injuries to four men, and which it is feared will prove fatal to another, occurred this day week, at some extensive warehouses recently erected in this town by Messra. Perry and tensive warehouses recently erected in this town by Messra.

A serious accident, causing considerable injuries to four men, and which it is feared will prove fatal to another, occurred this day week, at some statensive warehouses recently crected in this town by Messrs. Perry and Sons, tin manufacturers and japanners. An iron girder, which supported the arches of an upper floor, broke, and the floor consequently fell upon another floor similarly supported, which also fell, and the unfortunate men were precipitated, with the brickwork of the arches supporting the two floors, the height of two stories. The girder which broke first was evidently defective, and, strange to say, it had been put in to replace another which had been pronounced defective. If the man who was injured dies, as is anticipated, a searching enquiry into the matter will be made.

# STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.] JUNE 11.—The market for stock and shares was rather better this week in tone, but the price was influenced by the settlement of the monthly account, which caused a fall under London quotations. Both the mining and railway markets were better; the Mining Company of Ireland shares advanced 7s. 6d., and Wicklow Copper shares 1l. 10s.: the half-yearly meetings of these companies will be held the beginning of next month, set the report it is expected will be good. The following are the latest quations:—Consols, 92\frac{1}{2}; New Three per Cents., 92; Hibernian Bank, 32; National Bank, 36\frac{1}{2}; Royal Bank, 22\frac{1}{2}; Mining Company of Ireland, 16\frac{1}{2}; Wicklow Copper, 30\frac{1}{2}; Cork and Bandon Railway, 10\frac{1}{2}; Belfast Junction, 42\frac{1}{2}; Dublin and Wicklow, 5\frac{1}{2}; Great Southern and Western, 10\frac{1}{2}; Midland Great Western, 51; Newry and Warrenpoint, 5\frac{1}{2}; Waterford and Limerick, 22\frac{1}{2}.

A petition came, a few days since, before the Master of the Rolls, to wind-up the Irish Waste Land Improvement Company. The petition has not been as yet granted. JUNE 11 .- The market for stock and shares was rather better this week

as yet granted. ibernian Bank of Iroland have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. The Hib

The Hibermian Bank of Iroland have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the half year, and are about applying to Parliament for power to become a bank of issue.

At the Royal Dublin Society meeting, on Saturday, several matters of high scientific interest were brought forward for discussion. Mr. W. Anderson read a deeply interesting paper on Irish Iron Ores, especially those of the county of Leitrim, and exhibited a specimen of crystellised cast iron from Creevalea, in that county. Mr. Anderson said, "Being anxious to test its quality, I caused two test bars to be made, 4 ft. 6 in. long and 1 in. square, and loaded these in the middle till they broke. The same experiment was tried with a mixture of half Scotch and half Irish; the following was the result:—Creevalea, 623 lbs.; ditto, 578 lbs.; mean, 600.5 lbs. Mixture, 554.5 lbs.; ditto, 524.0 lbs.; mean, 539.26 lbs. Out of a list of 51 varieties of iron, given by Mr. Fairbairn in his work on cast and wrought iron, not one gave so high a result, the strongest iron only carrying 567 lbs. The specimens on the table are Bowling, Apidale, Blair, Creevalea, and hematite, and a close examination of the fractures will show how very near is the resemblance between the best English iron and the Irish specimen. The order of their specific gravities is—Bowling, 7.265; Creevalea (Irish), 7.09; hematite, 7.09; Apidale, 698; Sotch, 6.82. With this Irish iron of a density inferior only to Bowling and Devon—a tenacity superior to all—a closeness of grain and structure, so nearly resembling what we know to be the heat iron that Exceland can appead to the superior of a length of the structure, so nearly resembling what we know to be the heat iron that Exceland can produce. —a tenacity superior to all—a closeness of grain and structure, so nearly resembling what we know to be the best iron that England can produce, would it be rash to hope for the very highest results from a vigorous application to this source of wealth in our island?" Mr. Anderson expressed plication to this source of wealth in our island?" Mr. Anderson expressed a hope that the tide would soon turn in Ireland, and that we should soon be exporting, instead of importing, iron into this country. It was remarked at the meeting that the iron in Queen's County and Leitrim was excellent, but that specimens from a mountain of iron in County Cavan,

excellent, but that specimens from a mountain of iron in County Cavan, near Lough Gorona, contained so much silica as to deprive it of value. The report from Mr. Clement, which appeared in the last Journal, is calculated to enhance the West of Ireland scheme in public estimation, as Mr. Clement's long experience and great practical knowledge give weight to any report coming from his pen. Mr. Anderson's paper, which I have quoted above, is sufficient proof that the West is not barren of mineral wealth; and a company, like the West of Ireland Company, properly established and honestly carried on, will not fail to confer advantages on the country, the value of which cannot now be fully appreciated.

The sales in the Encumbered Estates Court, for last week, reached 78,000. The land to be sold this month will comprise 83,000 acres, with a gross rental of 18,000. per annum.

a gross rental of 18,000% per annum.

The Dublin Chemical Society possess some specimens of the slickenslides, referred to by Mr. Henwood, in last week's Journal; and a friend,
who I anticipate will supply useful data, states that they exist in some quantity in Description.

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## MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, May 22.—First class acceptances have been discounted during the month at 8 to 8% per cent., and are now held at 7% to 8. Good endorsed notes may be quoted at 9 to 10; single name paper is in less demand, and rates rule from 18 to 18 per cent. Money on call is abundant at 7 to 10 per cent. Exchange on Longen is 9% per cent., or 34:87 the pound sterling.

Mines.—The favourable accounts received from Lake Superior have given an apward tendency to these advantures. The following excellent remarks in your Missing Journal, intended for the mining interests of Cornwall, are equally aspicable to those at Lake Superior:—"While in a few instances the productiveness of the mines is such as to warrant expectations of their being remunerative, it cannot be denied a great amount of deception and false promises has been prantised. This does not apply to all of the class. We know many most honourable men in the profession, whose word is beyond doubt, whose opinions are worthy every respect, and if they err it is not by design, but by misadventure. We see nothing in the mining herion to fear, but everything to encourage. We therefore, with confidence, advise our capitalists to be only careful in the selection of their purchases to rely on a perfectly legitimate investment."—Ingot copper sells at 27% to 25 cents, four months. Pritts Purchase well in every part. The stock is firmly held at \$160 per share; but few shares could be bought at a considerable advance over this price.

MINNESOTA.—The stock has advanced to \$1.70 bid, an improvement of \$15 per share for the month. The yield for March was 164 tons. The following is an interesting extract from the resident agent, received in his letter, dated April 10: "We shall do much better in April, as we are now beginning to realise largely from the large masses recently thrown down in the mine. We have only been able to bring about 30 tons from the first large mass into the March account. It is so large and this hone-forth we shall be

prosecuted.

The stock has advanced from \$5 to \$8 per share during the month, and like the Superior, is held for investment. Recent indications at the mine warrant the belief that very favourable results will be made during the summer. This mine has been troubled of late with water from the surface, but the trouble is

## THE IRON TRADE-THE "WARRANT" SYSTEM.

THE IRON TRADE—THE "WARRANT" SYSTEM.

The unsettled state of the Glasgow Pig-Iron Market, noticed in our last Journal, it appears arose from the fact that an important action was pending between Messrs. Bailey, Brothers, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. Connal, of Glasgow, both firms of repute in the iron trade, as to the right of issuing warrants for iron not actually received and stored by the party issuing them. From a detailed report given by the Glasgow Mercantile Advertiser, it appears that the pursuers obtained, in May last, an interim interdict against the defenders, on the hearing of a petition which set forth that at one time a system prevailed in the iron trade of buying and selling in market upon what are termed "market serip"—an ordinary undertaking by iron manufacturers to deliver a certain quantity and quality of iron, at a specified price, to the holders of the documents. This system proving inconvenient, it was agreed to by the trade that the principle applied in the oase of dock warrants should be substituted for the "sorip," on the understanding that warehousekeepers, issuing such warrants, should deal only with iron actually in their stores, thus creating a facticious stock.

The defenders explained that the trade had never come to any agreement about substituting documents on the principle of dock warrants and that the documents issued by them were not warrants, but obligations to deliver on demand certain quantities of iron of a particular quality, but not any special parcel; that to facilitate transactions they had been in the practice, with the knowledge of the whole trade, including the pursuers, of issening such obligations when the iron was in course of delivery into their store, although the delivery was not actually completed. That it was usual in practice for a dealar to send them a maker's obligation to deliver on demand a certain quantity of iron, and request them to take delivery and store it; and occasionally, when there was a pressure of iron from makers into store, they gav

was cearly a breach of the understanding upon which they had dealt with the pursuers, such and led them to rely on the integrity and, as it were, the purity of the iron warrants in question.

Utilisation of Metallic Minerals.—Every day demonstrates that we are lamentably deficient in this most important element of metallurgical science, though we admit considerable progress has been made. The French and German chemists most decidedly take the lead of our savants in this department, though the English miner is confessedly superior to the foreigner. By reference to p. 408 of the Journal of last week, a most interesting, novel, and important paper, on "New Uses of Manganese," may be read, showing this well-known mineral under wholly new phases, which very probably will lead to its extensive introduction into our manufactures. This discovery appears mainly to have been brought about by finding the practical method of reducing aluminium, and a series of experiments to prove the effects of its qualities and combinations. So surely does one experiment lead to another, that we are glad to chronicle any original communications on such subjects, be they only apparently trifling, for even the merest embryo frequently leads to great results. It will have been observed that of late we have had many applications from consumers of manganese as to where the best ores are to be procured. This has induced several replies, which we have published from time to time. It is well known that large quantities of manganese were at one time raised in Devonshire and East Cornwall. The Devonshire was reckoned to be very good, and realised a remunerative price. On the repeal of the duty, the manganese ores of Germany could be so cheaply imported that the mines in this country were abandoned. One great cause was the difficulty of separating the ferruginous matter with which our west country mineral was debased. It seems probable, now that the ore can be so easily refined and made into metal, its oxides or other combinations may be easily eff

LUBRICATING THE CYLINDERS OF STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. Thos. Walker, of Balderstone, provisionally specified an improved method of lubricating the interior principal feature in this invention consists in the use and employment of estain parts of the apparatus described by Mr. Samuel Fielding in his patent of April, 1853, for the pripose of mixing oil or other lubricating fluid with the steam before it enters the cylinder of the engine, instead of conveying the oil to the piston and other parts, as therein stated—the object being to diffuse the lubricating fluid more uniformly over the entire inner surface of the cylinder.

## DISTILLATION OF SPIRITS-NEW PROCESS.

A company is being established for the purpose of distilling spirits from the terroot and mangold wurtzel, and which promises considerable advantages to the agricultural interest of the United Kingdom. Hitherto, distillation from mangold wurtzel and beetroot has been prohibited under the present revenue laws, but the Government, fooling the importance of the undertaking, which has been in successful operation in France for some time, have granted twelve licenses to Mesars. Dray, the eminent agricultural implement makers, to work Mons. Leplay's patent in this country. Amongst some of the advantages of the scheme, it is worthy of remark, that the pulp, or residue, of the beetroot or mangold wurtzel after distillation has been proved to be admirably adapted for the manufacture of paper. To commence operations, the company have secured an estate of 76 acres of freehold land, about half a mile from the Minetey Station, on the Swindon and Gloucester Railway. We are informed that the land has been pronounced by eminent agriculturists to be peculiarly calculated for the growth of beetroot and mangold wurtzel, and the works and distilleries will be erected on the property. The estimated capital of the company is 11,000l., and, according to the estimates made, the profits will be nearly 50 per cent. per annum. Many thousands of gallons of beetroot spirits, paying a duty of 15s. a gallon as foreign spirits, are imported annually from Belgium for the use of perfumers and aromatic spirit makers, and it is proved, on the highest chemical authority, that the residue, or pulp, is of more nutritive value for feeding cattle, and will be readily purchased by the farmers.

It is estimated that at the works to be creeted 3000 tons of beetroot may be distilled in 150 days, and it has been found in practice that good beetroot and mangold wurtzel produce above 18 gallons of performent of the ton. The prospectus states that Messrs. Dray have established such a distillery at Farmingham, in Kent, and have proved the value of the residues

## THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of May:

Saips	53,218 1,024	Yorkshire, &c	. 59 34	756 16,891 2,896
	**********	Dorset, small, & cinder	780	1,011 230,269 235,813
Comparative	Statem	ent of 1856 and 1857.		
Imported from January 1 to May Imported from January 1 to May	31, 1856 31, 1857	Ships 4568	1,311,1 , 1,274,1	14 tons.
Decrease	*********	332	36,9	98

e	THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.		
e	Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and car	nal wit	hir
	the London district, during the month of May :-		-
	Railways,   Tons cwt.   Railways,   Great Northern   52,721 9   Great Western   Mestern   South-Eastern   South-Eastern   South-Eastern   Great Western   South-Eastern   Great Western   South-Eastern   Great Western   South-Eastern   Great Western   Gr	Tons 6 4,112 1,311	0
	Total by railway in May, 1857		17
-	Coals by railway in May, 1856	97,480	10
8	Coals by canal in May, 1856	2,984	5
D	Comparative Statement of 1856 and 1857.		
0		542,253 517,989	
-	Increase in the year 1857—railways	24,263	15
9	Coals by canals from January 1 to May 31, 1857	12,264 11,314	
	Increase in the year 1857—canals'	950	5

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending June 6, amounted to 515, 3341., and for the corresponding week of 1556 to 453, 4562., showing an increase of 64,8784. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 213,6211.; and for the corresponding week of last year to 195,5561., showing an increase of 16,7651.

The increase on the Raitern Counties amounted to 56601.; on the Great Northern to 16611.; on the Great Western to 14521.; on the London and North-Western to 16611.; on the London and South-Eastern to 105,7591.

The increase on the Raitern Counties amounted to 56601.; and on the South-Eastern to 17371.; total, 16,7651.

The receipts on the other times in the United Kingdom amounted to 301,7131., and for the corresponding period of 1855 to 253,6001.; showing an increase of 48,1131. in the receipts of these lines, which added to that on the metropolitan lines makes the total increase 64,8781., as compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVES.—Mr. Viotor Renault, of Bordeaux, has patented some improvements in regulating and directing of steam escaping from the cylinders of locomotive engines. Forked escape pipes are fixed in the cylinders where the straight ones now are, and the chinney is so formed that the driver can, by simply moving a swing valve, cause the steam to pass, from one or both cylinders, up the flue, or on the outside of the flue, but within the chinney. The draft and consumption of fuel can thus be regulated to the greatest niety.

RAILS.—Mr. H. Bessemer, Queen-street-place, has patented some improvement in the manufacture of rails, railway bars, and axies, which consists in forming the bar of different qualities of metal. Good malleable iron is relied and placed in the centre of the ingot mould, into which some of Mr. Bessemer's refined iron, neither puddled not cemented, is poured. The part of the rail upon which the wheel runs being always

iron, nother puddied nor cemented, is poured. The part of the rail upon which the wheel runs being always of the patent metal.

LIGHTING AND VENTILATING RAILWAY CARRIAGES,—Mr. W. J. Curtis, Sebbon-street, Islington, has patented some improvements in lamps for railway carriages. The principal feature in the invention is the admission of the air necessary to support combustion from the interior of the carriage. The heated nir is conducted along a tube at the top of the carriage, and passes out through a cowl.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.—Mr. J. Jobson, Litchurch, Derby, has suggested a modification of his machinery for producing moulds for casting railway chairs, patented November 23, 1855. In his former invention the patterns were de-cribed with altiding pieces, by withdrawing which recesses were left, into which other movable pieces were shown as being controlled or guided, by turning upon pins or by being mounted upon levers, like a parallel ruler. By the present invention Mr. Jobson causes these parts to be controlled by sildes or by slotted plains or other guides, which guides may be of rectilinear, or angular, or curved, or mixed form, or so arranged that the movable pieces may be made to withdraw in various directions, as required. When an overhanging part or lip is required on the jaw of the chair, such part is withdrawn into a recess in one of the movable parts of the pattern, and then they are withdrawn togother.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—Mr. W. H. Moore, Wenlock-place, City-road, propesses to arrange an apparatus in connection with a line of railway, so that the passage of a train by acting on suitable instruments raises a summ, which, if another train

MAILWAY SIGNAIS.—Mr. W. H. Moore, Wenlock-place, City-road, propease to arrange an apparatus in connection with a line of railway, so that the passage of a train by acting on suitable instruments raises a stump, which, if another train passas, comes in contact with instruments in connection with the whistle of the engine, so as to cause the same to sound. The stump, when raised, is retained in position for a suitable time, which is regulated by the scope of air, water, or other suitable substance through a small orifice from a regulating vessel. At the same time that the stump is raised a visible signal is also brought up, and this visible signal gradually deseends as the air or other substance escapes from the regulating vessel before mentioned, so that the position of this signal indicates the time which has elapsed since the passage of a train along the line.

tioned, so that the position of this signal indicates the time which has elapsed since the passage of a train along the line.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.—A company is in the course of formation for continuing a railway to Milwaykes, state of Michigan, United States of America. The railway is at present in operation from Detroit to Oswosco, 78 miles, and a further section to Ionia of 30 miles, of which 33 miles of the permanent way has already been laid, will be opened by July 1 next. The incompleted portion of the line is under contract to Mr. George Wythes, of Reigate, who has been vigorously pursuing the works since August last, and the whole will be finished during the course of the present year; the total length being 185 miles. The amount expended for the work already executed exceeds \$5,000,000. The line commences at Detroit, the western terminus of the Graut Western Railway of Chaada, and extends to Grand Haven, on the shores of Lake Michigan, and opposite to Milwaukee. By an Act of Congress, the general Government of the United States, granted to the State of Michigan, between three and four millions of acres of isnat, to aid the construction of rail-ways in that state. The company have decided upon increasing their capital, by appropriating 50,000 acres of the lands, as a bonus upon the issue of 20,000 free land chares of \$50,00 rlo. G., sterling per share, equivalent to 3½ scres of land per share; and such shares will also be entitled to a participation in all the profits of the line, in common with the other shares; and to interest from the date of the several calls, until the line is opened, at the rate of 7 per ceft., per annum, payable in London half-yearly. When the traffic is fairly developed, the directors of the Detroit and Milwauke Ballway, estimate a yearly not revenue of \$700,000 (which will be sufficient to meet interest charges on debentures, and to pay a dividend at the rate 12 per cent.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the North British Australasian Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 19th day of June instant, at 10 ciolok in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee of Investigation on the Position of the Company's Affairs, and for the transaction of the business of the Annual General Meeting.

By order,

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., June 18, 1857.

DAVID BUDGE, Sec. 36

PELITER REDUCTION.—WANTED, a PERSON, thoroughly sequainted with the Silesian method of reducing zine from its ores, to take the PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT of a SPELTER WORKS.—Address, by letter only, in the first instance, stating qualifications, and where last or now employed, by "W. E.," Post-office, Swansea, South Wales.

EAD SMELTING.—WANTED, a PERSON PRACTICALLY
ACQUAINTED with SMELTING LEAD on the most approved systems, in all
its departments, and competent to undertake the entire charge of the works. References for competency and character indispensable.—Applications to be made by letter
(free) to Mr. J. Harrison, care of Mr. Everett, 75, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.,

AILWAY WAGONS.—TO LET, OR FOR SALE, TWO or THREE HUNDRED well built, nearly new COAL WAGONS, to run upon agage railways.—Full particulars of GEORGE RICHARDSON, 10, Craig's-court, ing-cross.

TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of £1 is. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with Comments on the progress of Dividend and sound Progressive Mines.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL
GUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity
Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business
of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—
Accounts systematically and closely made up.
Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.
Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.
MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY
PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

interment's in detail, not clear and marke of finance and expenditure.

Entire and impartial operates of books, reports, and documents, to all sharebolders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of NYER), and ENIMATES OF MACHINERY

PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

STATE OF MIGHIGAN, UNIFED STATES OF AMERICA.

ISSUE OF FARE LAND SHARES.—20,000 shares, of \$50. or \$10 Ss., each.

TRUFFER IN ENGLAND TOR THE FURN DRAFFER FOR AMERICA.

REAL-Admiral J. M. LAWS, Director of the Great Western Railway of Canada,

REAL-Admiral J. M. LAWS, Director of the Great Western Railway of Canada,

REAL-Admiral J. M. LAWS, Director of the Great Western Railway of Canada,

WILLIAM GOVAN, Eq., Director of the Great Western Railway of Canada,

WILLIAM GOVAN, Eq., Director of the Great Western Railway of Canada,

HENRY LEW HONOURDE H. N. WALKER—PARIMENT.

HENRY LEW HONOURDE H. N. WALKER—PARIMENT.

HENRY LEW HONOURDE H. N. WALKER—PARIMENT.

B. WIGHT, Eq., Detroit.

II. P. RALVEN, Eq., Detroit.

III. P. RALVEN, Eq., Detroit.

II

in London, as follows:

£2 on 1st of August.
£2 on 1st of August.
£2 on 1st of September.

£2 on 1st of July.

£2 on 1st of Getober.

The London trustees will take due care that none of the proceeds of the negotiation of these shares shall be remitted to the United States for the purposes set forth, until the transfer of the lands and other arrangements are completed.

The directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada, having confidence in the Detroit and Milwaukee line, as an investment, stipulated, under an arrangement, that the free land shares should first be offered to their own proprietors, by whom a large proportion has been subscribed. The unallotted shares are now open to the public on equally favourable conditions.

The calls may be anticipated by the payment of the shares in full at once, which will entitle the holder to interest at 7 per cent. from the date of payment.

Scrip certificates of shares under the corporate seal of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, will be issued when fully paid up, and, at the same time, land warrants, entitling the holder to the proceeds of two acres and a half of land per share, upon realisation of their value. In the meantime provisional certificates will be issued by the trustees.—London, June 5, 1857.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.—Application for Free Land Shares. No.

No. Advances in Allewal - Application for Free Land Shares.

1857.

I herewith enclose the sum of £, and request you will allot me Detroit and Milwaukee Free Land Shares of £10 5s. each, on the terms mentioned in the prospectus dated June 5, 1857, and I sgree to accept the same (or any less number), and to pay the calls when required to do so.

Address.

To the Trustees in England for the Funds derived from Free Land Shares.

SILVER MINES IN MEXICO.—The product of the San Luis Potosi Mines for the month of April was \$150,000, coined principally into dollar pieces, out of 16,466 marks of silver.

PRINCIPLE TOURS A STREET

CAR SENI

AST WHEAL ROSE.—IMPORTANT SALE OF STEAM—INGINES AND VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS.—A PUBLIC AUCTI-N with the HELD on the above MINE on Monday, the 29th inset, at Evern o'clock Am practicely, for equiniting this most extensive lot of materials for sain:—

2 85 in. ENGINES, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, each with 4 boliers about 45 tons.

1 0 in. engine, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 3 boliers about 35 tons.

1 35 in. engine, 10 ft. din. in cylinder, 8ft. in. in shaft, with 3 boliers about 35 tons.

1 35 in. engine, 9 ft. din. in cylinder, 8ft. in. in shaft, with 3 boliers about 35 tons.

1 35 in. engine, 9 ft. din. in cylinder, 8ft. in. in cylinder whim engine, 6ft. stroke, and 1 20 in. cylinder whim engine, 8ft. stroke, and 1 20 in. cylinder whim engine, 4ft. stroke, with boliers, complete.

New 22 in. cylinder bottom and cover, complete, nozzies and noszie gear, socentric and cocentric gear.

Bawing machine, complete, with a large water-wheel, 30 ft. diam., 2 ft. 6 in. breast. Berewing machine, complete, with water-wheel.

9 wood and iron balance and angle bobs.

4 capatan and shears.

1 cat-heads.

3 good capatan-ropes, varying in size from 16 in. to 14 in.

1 cat-head rope, nearly new, 8 in.

20 of ms. pumps, varying in size from 8 in. to 19 in.

81 windbores, varying in size from 9 in. to 18 in.

10 working-barrels, varying in size from 9 in. to 18 in.

24 planger-poles, varying in size from 9 in. to 16 in., with stuffing-boxes and glands, bress and iron clacks, seats and valves.

25 bocket prongs, with breases, and 50 fms. bucket rods and joints.

1500 fms. rods, from 9 in. to 16 in.

3000 fms. rods, from 9 in. to 16 in.

3000 fms. rods, from 9 in. to 16 in.

3000 fms. rods, from 9 in. to 16 in.

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3000 fms. rods, from 9 in. to 16 in.

3000 fms. rods, from 9 in. to 16 i

Windlasses, large quantities of staples and glands, rod and runge pint, whim and daliver, shall runter, sipps, whim kibbles, tran wagons, runtonal run, cast and rrougat-fron, gudgeons, bishops' heads, smiths' and miners' tools, anvils, vices, bell-ws, plates, tape, wrests, engineers' tools, turning lathe, old brass, 4 tons new chain roo, and numerous other articles.

Parties in immediate want can be supplied with every kind of material by private outrest.—Any further information can be obtained on application to Capt. Evans, fance, Redrutt; or the agents on the mine.

East Wheal Rose, Truro, Cornwall, June 10, 1857.

AST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.—WANTED, as SUB-MANAGER in the CHARCOAL IRON WORKS of this company, in the Madras with the smelling and manufacture of from. He must also be sufficient practical me-chanic to be able to erect and repair stram-engines. Applicants to state their age, resent and previous employment, with reference as to character and ability.—Ad-lress to the SECRETARY. 8, Austinfriars, London.

ADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of the company WILL BE CLOSED from the 25th that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of the company WILL BE CLOSED from the 25th that the third account to the 30th lost. The interest warrants will be forwarded to the shareholders whose names are registered at that date in the books of the company, By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director, 33, New Broad-street, E.C., June 11, 1857.

UROPEAN GAS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD on Wed-is-iss, the let day of July next, at the hour of Two o'clock precisely, at the office of the company, 3, Moorgate-street, London, pursuant to the provisions of the Deed Settlement.

settlement.
Two directors (Sheffield Neave, Esq., and Thomas Winkworth, Esq.) and one
tor (John Moxon, Esq.) retire by rotation, but, being eligible, will be proposed
election.

on ounts to be submitted to the proprietors will be onen for inspection during preceding the meeting. By order of the Board, gate-street, London, E.C., June 11, 1857. H. McL. BACKLER, Sec.

THE LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES COAL EXPLORING COMPANY.—Sia: In an aivertisement under this head, in the Mining Journal of Saturday last, my name was inserted as one of the members of the committee of management of the company. I beg, therefore, to state through the same medium that I sm not in any way connected with the enterprise, and gave no suthority for the nee of my name.

WM. PROSSEY. e use of my name. Northfield Villa, Wandsworth, June 11, 1837.

South Section 1 of the Manney of Manney of

WEST OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be ENTER
AINED AFTER MONDAY, the 22d current, when the allotment will be proceed
the. J. BERNS BRYSON, Sec.
1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, E.C., June 13, 1857.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in the above mines will be HELD at their office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wadnesday, the 17th June, at Two o'clock precisely.

R. T. ALISON, Sec.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., June 6, 1857.

COUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEET.
ING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 17th day of June ment, at One o'clock is the afternoon precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the tity of London, for the following purposes:—namely, To receive a report from the directors, showing the present position and prospects of the undertaking; and to authorise the directors to raise the further capital required, by morigage or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient.

10a, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, May 28, 1857.

"O'wing to the delay in procuring the necessary inspection of, and reports upon, the mine, the meeting has been unavoidably costponed to Wednesday, the 17th prox., instead of Monday, the 8th prox., as previously advertised.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINES .- This company having MELLEIGH GONSOLIDATED MINES.—This company having been dissolved, and the mines, together with the engines and materials sold by public auction, in pursuance of a resolution passed at two Special General Meet public auction, in pursuance of a resolution passed at two Special General Meet Property and the Special General Meet and the Special General Gen

rest in the a-sets of the old mine, provided they exercise such option within one calender month from this date.

The shar-holders in the old company who take an interest in the new will, therefore, have to pay 2s. 5d, per share in discharge of the first call. All such shareholders who are desirous of taking shares in the new concern are requested to signify their intention to the secretary, and deposit with him their certificates of shares in the old company, and to pay the call of 2s. 5d, per share. Upwards of 4000 shares have already been taken up by the old proprietors. In the event of any shareholder deciin ing to take an interest in the new concern, he will be entitled, upon the accumate of the old being made up, to receive his provide division of the net assets.

57, Old Broad-street, May 20, 1857.

WM. NICHOLSON, 56.

St. Oid Broad-street, May 20, 1837. WM. NIGHOLSON, Sc..

ENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the propertors in this company will be HELD at this office on Thursday, the 25th day of June, 1857, at One o'clock in the aftersoon precisely, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report of the directors, of announcing a dividend, and of transacting the ordinary beariness of the association.

At this meeting, Nathaniel Gou'd, Esq., and Henry Warre, Esq., two of the present directors; and William Digby Seymour, Esq., one of the annular statement of accounts will be open to the taspection of re-election. The annual statement of accounts will be open to the taspection of the proprietors, at the office, for seven days prior to the day of meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. B. FOORD, Sec.

Office of the General Mining Association, 52, Oid Broad-street,

WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders having ALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY,—The shareholders having failed to attend the meetings held by adjournment on the 28th of May and 8th of June, 1857, the Directors have no alternative but to dispose of the property of the company, for the purpose of dispharging the debts and liabilities of the company. And notice is therefore given, that a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at Greeham House, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, the 18th day o July next, at One o'clook predictly, at which the directors will propose resolution for the disposal of the property, and the dissolution of the company, which resolutions will be passed and carried into effect unless the meeting than hold shall other wise determine.—Greeham House, Old Broad street, June 8, 1837.

A STURIAN MINING COMPANY (SOCIETE MINIERE ET METALLURGIQUE DES ASTURIES).—M. LEON LILLO, banker. No. 9. Kas Beardalone, and Mr. CAMPBELL MACKENZIE, No. 65. Ras Ste. Anne, both of the City of Faris, acting as liquidators of the affairs of the above-samed company, do hereby give notice, that, as a portion of the 100 france per share, agreed to at the General Meeting of the 23d August, 1836, has been reactived by them, a YHBST IN. STALMENT of ONE POUND FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per share will be PAID, on and after the 9th inst., by Mr. Kenners Mackensam, 6. New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London, specially nominated at the said general meeting liquidator for the English shareholders.

And notice is hereby further given, that the said shares are required to be deposited at the office of the said Mr. Kenners Mackensus one week in advance, for the purpose of being duly stamped, preparatory to such payment.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In 10,000 shares, of £3 cacb.

Deposit, 10s. per share at the time of application, and 20s. per share upon allotment.

Prospectues can be obtained at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

EAST WHEAL VOR. ADJOINING GREAT WHEAL VOR MINES.
MAGNIFICENT ENGINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW.

M. R. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION. On Tussday, the 16th day of June next, at Ten for Eleven preidely, the WHOLE of the MATERIALS ON EAST WHEAL VOR, in Sithney, either
together or in lots, comprising a 40 in. engine, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, and about
11 tons holler. ine, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, and

1 7 in. 9 ft. pump.

1 7 in. 6 ft. pump.

16 0 in. 9 ft. pumps.

19 in. 45 ft. pump.

10 in. 7 ft. pump.

110 in. 7 ft. pump.

110 in. 7 ft. pump.

2 in. 9 ft. pumps.

2 in. 3 ft. matchings.

2 in. 3 ft. matchings.

2 in. 1 ft. doorplees.

1 in. 10 ft. doorplees.

2 in. 13 ft. working.

1 in. 9 ft. sinking windbore.

18 in. 13 ft. working.

19 in. 13 ft. working.

10 in. 9 ft. sinking windbore.

11 tons boiler.
Shears, 60 ft. high.
S-arm capstan and 4-arm.
150 fms. 11 in. capstan-rope.

Balance-hob.
Horse-whim.
300 fms. 7-10 chsin.
60 fms. 1½ and 1½ bucket rods.
70 fms. b, 9, and 10 in. wood rods.
35 fms. 1½ in. iron flat rods.
50 fms. ladders.
8 pairs faggoted rod plates.
13 pairs best iron.
3 pairs caps and plates.
Iron work of two bobs.
4 winze kibbles.
4 winze kibbles.
60 and flange boits.

Taps and plates. Berew-stocks.

rinding-stone.

2 pairs far goted yokes, 9 and 10 in.

1 ditto, for 13 in. prmp.

2 3 in. dron sersws.

30 ibs. powder.

3 8 in. 9 ft. pumps.

Winch, 600 ft. whole timber, plank, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention in the limits of an advertisement. Tin kieves, and all essentials to a tin mine.

For further particulars, apply to the anationeer, Barnecose, Redruth.

Refreshments on the table before and after the sale.—May 20, 1857.

NOTICE OF SALE AT CUBERT UNITED MINES, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22d and 23d of June, 1857.

the 22d and 23d of June, 1857.

M. R. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, at the above mines, on the 22d and 23d of June, 1857, at Eleven
O'ciock in the forenoon each day, the following excellent ENGINE and MATERIALS:
-One 70 in. eyilinder ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with three boilers, with
about 33 tons first piece of rod side-plates and faggoted, and caps attached.
1 cast-iron balance bob.
1 capstan and shears.
4 capstan sheaves.
100 fms. 11 in. capstan-rope.
100 fms. 2 capstan-chain.
30 fms. whim-rope.
30 fms. horse whim-chain.
30 fms. horse whim-chain.
30 fms. whim-rope.

100 fms. % capstan-chain.
300 fms. horse whim-chain.
30 fms. whim-rope.
10 fms. 8 in. pumps.
94 fms. 10 in. pumps.
94 fms. 10 in. pumps.
35 fms. 15 in. pumps.
35 fms. 15 in. pumps.
36 plunger-poles, 9 to 12 ft. 6 in. long.
Working-barrels, H and top doorpieces, all to fit the various lifts.
Flat-bottom and sinking windbores.
45 fms. 12 io. main rods, ditto ditto
70 fms. 2½ in. iron flat rods, with faggoed loints and pins.
42 pulleys and stands to match.
The 70 in. engine, new about four years' since, and made from the drawings of Messrs. Hocking and Loam, Redruth, Cornwall.
Any further information can be obtained of the agent, on the mine, Capt. Joan Trawer; Capt. Thomas Richards, manager, Linkeard; or at the office of the auctioner, Burnecooes, Redruth.
The engine, pit-work, wood rods, whims, &c., will be sold first day. The timber and remainder of from second day.
Catalogues, giving full description, will be sent to mine agents and merchants.
May 26, 1857. Refreshments on the table before and after sale.

PERRAN UNITED MINES, MATERIALS, AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

VERY SUPERIOR ENGINES AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW.

M. R. GREEN WOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
noon for Eleven o'clock precisely, the WHOLE of the following ENGINES and MATEBIALS, comprising One 50 in. orlinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with
four boliers about 48 tons, first piece of rot, side plates, and faggoled cap attached.
1 cast-from balance-boh, about 10 tons.
1 cast-noon hands and shears, complete.
120 fms. 55 in. cathead-rope.
124 in. oylinder double winding engine,
5ft. stroke, with bolier about 10 tons,
iron cage complete, and an excellent
crusher attached.
36 19 in. 9 ft. pumps.
10 in. 9 ft. pumps.
10 in. 9 ft. pumps.
11 iii. 12 ft. pump.
11 iii. 9 ft. windbore, egg bottom.
11 iii. 12 ft. pump.
11 iii. 9 ft. windbore,
11 iii. 12 ft. working-barrel.
11 iii. 12 ft. working-barrel.
11 iii. 11 ft. working-barrel.
11 iii. 12 ft. working-barrel.
11 iii. 10 iii. 9 ft. windbore, gat bottom.
11 iii. 9 ft. windbore, gat bottom.
12 iii. 14 ft. working-barrel.
13 iii. 14 ft. working-barrel.
14 iii. 15 iii. 12 ft. working-barrel.
15 iii. 15 ft. working-barrel.
16 ft. windbore, gat bottom.
17 iii. 16 ft. working-barrel.
18 iii. 19 iii. 16 ft. windbore, gat bottom.
19 iii. 14 ft. working-barrel.
19 iii. 11 ft. working-barrel.
10 iii. 9 ft. windbore, gat bottom.
10 iii. 9 ft. windbore, gat bottom.
11 iii. 11 iii. 11 ft. working-barrel.
17 iii. 11 ft. working-barrel.
18 iii. 19 ft. stroke, with door.
29 iii. 14 ft. working-barrel.
19 iii. 11 ft. working-barrel.
10 iii. 9 ft. windbore, gat bottom.
10 iii. 9 ft. windbore, working-barrel.
11 iii. 1

lars, apply to the auctioneer, Truro; or Capt. Toutism, Dolcoath Mine, Camborne.

Perrar United Mines, June 15, 1857.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS, AT THE GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINES,
IN THE PARISH OF GWENNAP, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

VAR. JOHN LITTLE WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above mines, on Tuesday, the 23d inst, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the following ENGINES and MATELIALS; comprising—
1 30 in. eyinder pumping-engine, with four bollers, about 45 tons.
15 in. eyinder double winding-engines, with holiers and cages complete.
2 oast-iron balance-bobe, about 12 tons each, clinker, dec.
2 of ft. 15 in. pumps.
2 of ft. 16 in. pumps.
2 of ft. 16 in. pumps.
2 of ft. 16 in. matching pieces.

2 ft. 14 in. matching places.

Several tons of useful iron.

15 tons of rairroad iron.

2 l4 in. H-pieces and doors.
2 l4 in. stuffing-boxes and glands.
14 in. top door-piece and door.
13 lin. mo down windbore.
1 lin. wood windbore.
1 lin. wood windbore.
1 lin. wood windbore.
1 winch and tackie, with several other useful articles for mining purposes.
6 hould any person, to whom time is an object, be desirous of purchasing either of the engines immediately, terms may be known by applying to Mr. Parkous Parvos, at his offices, Redruth.
The auctioneer begs to call the attention and inspection of mine agents and others, to the above materials, which will be found in good working condition, the pumps having been all lined with wood.
For viewing the same apply to the agents on the mines; and for further particulars to Mr. Parvos, or at the offices of the auctioneer.

Dated Redruth, June 3, 1851.

Red and finneh pins, staples and glands. Several tons of useful from. 15 tons of railroad from.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES,—HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE, of 20,000 seres of FINE TIMBER and MINERAL LANDS, close to Pitteburg, with rail or river communications to all parts, presenting a choice opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital.

ESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, AND SON are instructed by the proprietor, who is now in England. to PREPARE FOR SALE, in One Lot, the above extensive and usually desirable FREEHOLD ESTATES, the fine timber on which alone would immediately resilies a large sum. In the hands of a public company, with a responsible agent on the spot, a very considerable revenue would certainly accrue.

A plan of the estate may be inspected, and fuller particulars obtained, on application to the auctionsers, who are in a position to entertain an offer by private treaty. Ring-street, Covent-garden, June 5, 1857.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM-ENGINES AND TOOLS.
TO ENGINEERS, MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIPBUILDERS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIPBUILDERS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIPBUILDERS, MANUFACTURERS, MANUFACTUR TO ENGINEERS, MINERS, MAD OTHERS.

AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINES, LATHES, PLANING, PUNCHING, & DRILLING MACHINES, & OTHER VALUABLE TOOLS, b.

MPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SPEAM. ENGINES, LATHES, PLANDS, PUNCHING, & DRILLING MACHINES, & OTHER VALUABLE TOOLS, & PUNCHING, & DRILLING MACHINES, & OTHER VALUABLE TOOLS, & Instructions, from an eminent firm (in consequence of baving had an expected to the property of the property of

with every other information, by applying at the offices of the Auctionese, 18, Pit. cecs-atreet, Manchester. Sale to commonce at Ten for Eleven prompt.

SEEND, WILTS.—PREEHOLD INN AND BREWERY, AND LAND FOR BUILDING OR MINING PURPOSES.

TO CAPITALISTS, BREWERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

ARE LAVINGTON is instructed, by the executors of the late M. Thos. Cooper, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Tassday, is said of June, 1857, at three o'clock (subject to such conditions as will be will be dueed), the well-known BELL INN and BREWERY, at Seend, and the LAND be longing thereto.

The property adjoins the iron ore mine, the discovery of which bas excited so minerests in the mining world, and is creating among the proprietors of bath three pleasing excitement of finding the value of their property suddenly converted in the property and independent of its admirable situation in the received business, and from Devises to Trowbridge, and from Melksham to Enitation; where the roads cross each other; and independent of its admirable situation in the received business, and from the large increase which must of necessity take pines the mining operations, this property will be put up in two lots of the basin ore is being extracted, and modoubt contains the same troasures as are similar oreastions and the summary of the adjoining mine. This property will be put up in two lots of the same prock from which and other was also as the same prock from which same or the precision of the road leading to Lavington. Also, the newly-created BREWERY, we joining the line.—The premises comprising the Bell Inn contain every accommodation for auttensive business. The brewery has lately been created, at a great represe, by the accommodation of Mr. Hayden, as tennal from year to year.

Lov 2.—All that very desirable PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND in front of the occupation of Mr. Hayden, as tennal from year to year.

Lov 2.—All that very desirable PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND in front of the occupation of Mr. Hayden, as tennal from year to year.

For leave

VALUABLE MINES OF COAL AND IBONSTONE. AND BUILDING LAND, AT BURSLEM, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES. AT BURSLEM, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

IR. HIGGINBOTTOM is instructed by the two trustees using the will of the late W. Thacker, Esq., to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the George Inn, Burslem, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1857, at Three ofsicial the afternoon, ALL that valuable estate known as the MILL HAYS, situate bittee the towns of Tunstall and Burslem, close adjoining to the latter town, and having roadway into Liverpool road, and bounded by lands belonging to the devises of the latter town, and having roadway into Liverpool road, and bounded by lands belonging to the devises of the latter town, and having roadway into Liverpool road, and bounded by lands belonging to the devises of the latter Thos. Wedgwood, Esq., H. H. Williamson, Esq., and Messus. Haywood.

No. on map. Description.

1. Over Mill Hays.

2. Lower Mill Hays.

Pasture.

3. 1 ls. 1. 1. 1.

2. Lower Mill Hays.

Pasture.

3. 1 ls. 1.

3. The Three Butts.

Pasture.

0. 2. 2

Red Shagg Mine
Ditto
Bed Mine
Ditto ronsione ... Coal .... Coal .... Ditto
Bassy Mine
Ditto
Pescock
Spenderoft
Gubbin
Great Row
Cannel Row
Chaiky Mine
Ditto
Brass Mine
Ditto
Bungsjow

Winghay

Coal

Ruehorst

Ruehorst

Coal

The Red Shage ironstone and coal (at a depth of 29 yards), and the Red Missimstone and coal (at a depth of 52 yards), are on the Red Missimstone and coal (at a depth of 52 yards), are now being worked in the adjacent his by H. H. Williamson, Esq., by whose operations these mines are anwatered. The ores are very rich and much sought after, and the mines are an easy distant from canal and railway. This property will be sold in One Lot.

Al. L those TWO PIECES of LAND, now lying together, and known as the STIC CROFTS, situate in the Back Sytch, Burslem, with a considerable frontage there, and bounded by lends belonging to Messrs. Haywood, and the devisees of this the Thos. Wedgwood, Esq.

Al. L that PIECE of LAND situate at Dale Hall, containing nearly two seres, at called or known as the DALE HALL CROFT, bounded on the north by Albidf-sink on the south by the lands of Wm. Davenport, Esq., and on the cast divisions Newport-street by the premises belonging to James Edwards, Esq.

This land will be laid out in building lots, and offered in such portions as will set requirements of purchasers.

This isnd will be laid out in building lots, and offered in such portions as man-ble requirements of purchasers.

Particulars and plans may be obtained on application to Messra. Druxmons, Is ansons, and Till, solicitors, Croydon, Surrey; Mr. Wallers, solicitor, Chestrisis, Messra. Phillips and Carry, solicitors, Wolverbampton; Mr. Ward, solicitor, Building is the office of Mr. Higosimorrow, surveyor and suctioneer, Foley-piace, Longton.—Foley-place, Longton, Jun- 9, 1857.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.-MINERAL ESTATE.

BUILDING STONE.

There is also on the property a blast furnace, a fire-brick and draining-pipe of factory, the "Ty-Coch" and "Cefn" cottages, two public houses, eight works cottages, stabling, &c.

The property possesses great facilities of transit, the Llynfi Railway passing the it, and directly communicating with the broad gauge South Wales Railways Stormy Mineral Junction, at a distance of only 2½ miles; with the town of he and and the Harbour of Portheaw it at distance of 6½ miles.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the property, are in preparis and may shortly be had, on application to Mesers. Wilkingson and Strays, & tors, Nicholas-lane, Lombard street, London; Mesers. Taylor and Williams, ellors, Bath; or of the auctioneur, Neath, Glamorganshire.

citors, Bath; or of the auctioneer, Neath, Glamorganshire.

NOTICE OF SALE.—The extensive works known as the LOWG IRON and ENGINERRING WORKS, aituate at Lowes, in the parish tharrington, about one mile from Whitehaven, in the country of cumberland, etc. in or thereabouts, together with the FOUNDRIES, GAS WORKS, STEAL ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, extensive ERECTING, SMITHS', FITING and other SHOPS; STORE ROOMS, STABLES, and other BUILDINGS; and after SHOPS; FLANT, and EFFECTR, of and belonging to the same works, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, BY FUBLICE of LAUGHO, under an Order of the Court of Chancery, made in certain Causes, Lave. Tully, at the Law of the same works, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, BY FUBLIC AUCHO, under an Order of the Court of Chancery, made in certain Causes, Lave. Tull, so Tulk et Lex, in the course of the enauing month.

The Lowea Ironworks are now in full operation, and the machinery is worked a atoam-engine. There is a siding from the said line of railway running indicerecting shop of the works.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are being prepared, and will shortly ready; and in the meantime every information may be obtained on application of Mr. William Lav, solicitor, 44, Lincoin's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. J. Postermyan, or Mesers. Backbanks and Helders, Solicitor, Vintehaven, or on the premises and the Court of Chancery, 11, London; or to Mr. J. Postermyan, or Mesers. Backbanks and Helders, Solicitor, 44, Lincoin's Inn-fields, London; or on the premises that diversely and the Landon; On the Court of the Promises and Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Promises and Court of the Court

Dated June, 1867. WILLIAM LEY, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London Ley, 44, Lincoln's Lincoln's London Ley, 44, Lincoln's Lin

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THE MINUNG TOURSAL MATERIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZELES

NOLL COLLEGE (SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL).

A National Institution adapted to the wants of the Age.

The FIRST TERM will COMMENCE in OCTOBER NEXT. Students admitted between the sges of 16 and 19. Fees, Two Hundred Guineas per annum, or Seventy younds per term. No extras. Admissions limited to 200. Rights of normination, bearing priority according to date, issued on payment of £105 to Messra. Jones Loyd and Co., bankers, Lothbury, London.

Applications for the Seven Professorships of Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Consister, Natural History, Human History, and Design (the salary of each being

bankers, Lothbury, London, astions for the New Professorships of Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, and Indian for the Seven Professorships of Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, 17, Natural History, Human History, and Design (the salary of each being annum), will be received till the 18th of Jusci inst. Programmes forwarder eation to W. Bullock Wanstra, Esq., Gnoll Coaste, Vale of Neath, S. Wales ill particulars, see "The Principles of Collegiate Education Discussed and of in a Description of Gnoll College;" published by Etanford, 6, Charing and on, and sold by all booksellers. Price is.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, LYDFORD CONSOLS LEAD MINE, in the parish of Bridestows, Devon, together with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising—
Water-wheel, 40 ft. diam., 5 ft. wide. | 18 arm capstan. 120 fms. flat rods. | 1 horse-whim, &c. | 11 in. capstan-rope. | 10 pairs send stands. | 1 in capstan-rope. | 1 pair shears, with sheaves, &c., complete. And all other the various things necessary for carrying on the mine. Full particulars, with catalogues of the materials, &c., may be had on application to J. H. Muncauson, Eq., 117, Bishopagate-street Within, London; or Capt. Joseph Richards, &c. | 1 pair shears, with capstan constant of the materials. (1 pair of the pair of the materials).

OR SALE, an excellent ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE, 22 and 14 in. splinder (Wolf's Combined), 4 ft. stroke in the outer cylinder, cast-iron frame and statern for condensing, cast-iron frame and stated for bob, fly-wheel 7 tons, and holier 10 tons, with a case for hauling attached.—For forther particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. Muccarson, 117, Bishopsgate-street Wiltin, E.C., London; or to Capitain Giffald, Wheal Crebor, near Tavistock, where the engine can be seen.

TO LET, MODUBEAGH COLLIERY, QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND.—The above well-proved and established COLLIERY will be LET fair terms by the proprietors to individuals or companies of character and capital, highly to Haray Howarsons, Militown, Ballylinan, Atby; or at Mr. Woodbook's unbers, 3, Foster-place, Dublin. J. Hudnes, Modubeagh Colliery, will snow the modaries.

boundaries.

ONE E AND CINDERS.—A MINERAL FIELD in LINLITH GOWSHIRE, of some hundred acres in extent, and about a mile distant from a mineral railway, containing one seam of SMITHY COAL, from 5 to 6 ft. in thickness, with accreta smaller seams of good quality, and all well adapted for the manufacture of COKE or CINDERS, is TO LET, in one or more portions. Two of the scame of coal rest upon good FIRE-CLAY, suitable for making overs, or for any other purposes; and as this species of manufacture (for which the railways and other sources afford good markets) is but imperfectly understood in the north, it present an advantageous opening for an experienced clader burner.

There are also several seams of IRONSTONE, and a thick LIMESTONE post, in the same field, as well as a dense stratum of BITUMINOUS SHALE, any of which may be let with the above, or separately, as preferred.

For further particulars and terms, apply to the proprietor, RORERT STRUME, Esq., of Carfin, West Calder: THOMAS SPADT, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh; or Messra, RALFR and WILLIAM MOORE, M.E., 24, St. Vincent's-place, Glasgow.

COLLIERY OR MINE WORKINGS.—TO BE SOLD, cheap, about 100 fms. of 20 in. NEW CAST-IRON PIPES, with ram, &r., complete, new lying on a wharf in North Wales.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. B. Wilson, Haydock Rope Works, Newton, Lancashire.

IN RE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

IN RE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Assigneer to OFFER, FOR PRIVATE SALE, the important WEISH WORKS belonging to the estate of the Royal British Bank, upon which an immense outlay haber made, and which now are in an efficient working state. They are known as the CEPN WORKS, and are situate near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. They are distantabout three miles from Bridgend, and two miles from Pyle (both estations on the Souti-Wales Railway), about six miles from the shipping port of Porth Cawl, about ten miles from Briton Perry (where commodious docks are now in course of formation), about 24 miles from Cardifi, and about the same distance from Swanzes. The port at present available for shipping the produce of the works are Swanzes and Porth Cawl, the former port being reached by a broad gauge line direct from the works, joining the South Wales Railway at Stormy, and the latter by a tramway joining the Llynu Vallay Railway. There are depots at Porth Cawl and Swanzes, and also at Bridgend, which place is connected with the works by tramways joining the Bridgend, which place is connected with the works by tramways joining the Bridgend.

Liynvi Valley Railway. There are depôte at Porth Cawl and Swansea, and also at Bridgend, which place is connected with the works by tramways joining the Bridgend Company's Line.

The mineral field on which these works are placed extends from east to west, about 14 mie by fully ½ mile in breadth, and contains through the whole of the area not fewer than 13 seams of ocal, of the aggregate thickness of 5 ft., only one of them less than 4½ ft. in thickness, and placed so near to each other in the ground that a drift of only 400 yards in length interects the whole of them. The workings are effectually drained by means of a Cornish steam pumping engine, of 100-horse power with two sets of pumps, 16 in. and 13 in. diameter, placed at the opening of the Balance Pit, assisted by two pumps, one at the Patch Pit, and the other at the Mex Silp, and the water thus raised is made available for driving, by means of an iron breast shot water wheel, the brick-making and other machinery.

The character of the coal raised at these works is well known, and is in good repute for household or coking purposes. The coke made is, in fact, considered to be superior in quality for icomotives or foundry purposes; for the former its used by the Great Western Bailway, who have a contract with the occupier of the adjoining works, in which the same seems of coal are worked; and for the latter, its used by many of the smelting works at Swansea, Neath, Briton Perry, and other places.

Three are three openings at which coal can be raised. The most important opening is known as the Pive-quarter Silp; it is 12 ft. wide by 9 ft. high, and has only recently been completed. Pive of the seams of coal are intercected and worked at this silp. It is situate about 500 yards from the western boundary of the property, and the broad gauge time of railway has been brought to the head.—The opening nex in importance is known as the Pive-quarter Silp; it is which is at the eastern end of the property, and is unite to the depth of 44 yards, and is worked by a wat

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ill shortly is application to the Jonneros, TLETHWAITS, premises. 6, London.

HIRE.

LEAD on the siles from the part of the and quality ry and other read through DERRY Gas.

ground workings are in a very satisfactory state, new rails having been laid downduring the past year.

The coke overs, for converting the small coal into coke, are 66 in number, and are capable of coking 1120 tons of coal weekly, which will yield in coke about 700 tons. Additional overs could be advantageously erected in a range with those near the mouth. I the principal pit.

The smelting furnaces at these works have been out of blast for some time, and a cortain outlay is requisite in order to bring them again into operation. There are three furnaces, each capable of producing from 70 to 100 tons of pig-iron weekly, with hot-blast, stoves, and pipes, a steam blast engine of 80-horse power, four Cornisa steam boilers, calcining furnaces, limestone kilins, and other buildings commensurate with the requirements of the establishment.

There are several veins of argillaceous ironstone, which can all be worked from the pits by which the coal is raised, and also by a separate elip incline at Gwaun Cymla. The fire-lay is very abundant, and of good quality. Fire-brick works have beer formed, and are in working order. Stabling for 22 horses, a commedious residence for manager, a shop with stores, and two cottages adjoining, 20 cottages for workmen, six workmen's cottages and farm: a yard or depôt for coals at Bridgent; an extensive depòt and store warehouse at Port Cawl, with landing and shipping stages: a yard or depôt as Swansea, immediately under the broad gauge line of the South Wales Railway, and adjoining the floating docks; and a stage and siding at the junction with the South Wales Line at Stormy, with crans.

The Cent Works are bed under lease from C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., for terms, of which a rout 23 years are unexpired, at minimum rents of £867 per annum, and royalities as follows:—8d. per ton for coal or ironstone, 6d. per ton for fire-elay, 4d. per ton for common elay, and 1½d. per ton for for several very contracting the proper conforment of the South Wales. It is a stormy, with crans.

The Cent Works are

RELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSTELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.—The LESSEE of this very valuable property is desirons to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-invest a considerable sum, under the Limited Liability Act.

The MINES comprise a vast amount of WHITE SILEX, used largely in the manufacture of porcelain and glass. CLAYS in great abundance, for earther ware, senitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.; besides, a thick bed of rich IRON ORE, with some MANGANESE. There are 24 years of the lease unexpired, and the royally or residence of the mines, are singularly favourable for the extablishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of eartherware, fint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.

Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may a obtained on application to Mr. Jawse Degame, C.E., Rostellan, near Cork; or to o Mr. James Desaine, C.E., Rostellan, near Corlomae, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857.

XFORD, SOMERSETSHIRE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable IRON and COPPER MINE, called WHEAL GREGORY, situated at Court Farm, in Exford sforesaid, and adjoining the Forest of Emmoor. The sett, which extends over the entire farm, contains 246 acres, or there-abouts, surface measure. There is a considerable quantity of iron ore six-early discovered of superior quality, averaging from 60 to 70 per cent. of iron by assay, a large portion of which is raised ready for the market. There is a wooden house erected adjoining the mine, which will be sold with it.

A lease for 21 years of all minerals has been granted to the present owner, Mr. Gregory, at 1-16th dues. There is no surface rent reserved. Gregory, as the standard of all minerals has been granted to the present owner, at the line may be inspected by applying to Mr. Ruchard Gregory, the owner, at the line may be inspected by applying to Mr. Ruchard Gregory, the owner, at the line of Mr. W. G. Harris, anctioneer, &c., or Massrs. Ruchard and Sox, solicitors, South Molton, power, at the last way to be a seen.—Dated June 2, 1857.

CLEVELAND IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE
(7, 14, or 21 years), an extensive IRONSTONE ROYALTY in the CLEVE.
LAND HILLS, accessible by rail, and well situate for the erection of blast furnaces.
Apply, by letter, to T. Mann, Esq., 16, Gutter-lane, London.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—IRONSTONE AND COAL MINES IN THE CHURNET VALLEY.—TO BE LET, ALL the valuable MINES of HONSTONE, or of HYDRATE OF IRON, and of COAL, in the CONSALL ESTATE, containing 1400 acres, having a frontage of upwards of a mile to the Churnet Valley, and to be North Staffordshire Railway and Canal there. The minerals in the property immediately adjoining to the Comsall Estate are now being extensively worked by Mr. Wm. B-were and others, and are of first-rate quality.—For further particulars, and to view the estate, apply to Mesers. Heavon and Daw, land and mineral gants, Lexit; or Mesers. Ward and Sole, solicitors, Newcastle-under-Lymv.

IN STOCK-FOR SALE OR HIRE.

URGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST. STEEL FILES, &c., HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

OHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPAULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH, COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN. London Agent.—T. E. Weller, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

ROBERT MACLAREN AND CO., EGLINTON FOUNDRY, GLASGOW, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF CAST-IRON MAIN FIPES, FOR GAS AND WATER, by an improved patent. GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS AND GAS ENGINEERS.

MAKERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS.

ASENTS IN LONDON -A. MACLAREN and Co., No. 174, Upper Thames-street.

WILLIAM FOX AND SON, METAL AGENTS, No. 39, OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL, SOLE AGENTS in LIVERPOOL for the Divergence of IEON:—

DAWES AND SON'S.
MILTON AND ELSEGAR.
JOHN MARSHALL'S. EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRON ALWAYS ON SALE. Also, TIN-PLATES, WIRE, RAILWAY SPIKES, &c.

WHEE, RAILWAY SPIKES, &c.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, being the proprietors of the most important PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS in PERMANENT WAY, which are adopted on upwards of 9000 miles of railways at home and abroad, continue to GRANT LICENSES for their USE, and to give every information to engineers as to cost of the different systems.

These improvements have for their object the safety of the public, the economy of maintenance, and the increased durability of the Permanent Way of railways; and their merits are now recognized by all the eminent engineers of the day, and sanctioned by the Officers of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.

26, Great George-street, Westminster.

WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to Robert London, Jun., 16 lb.

UNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES,

FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS.

G. MUNIZ, jun., begs to state that, in consequence of the satisfactory results obtained during the five years these tubes have been in use, the following railway companies have entered into contracts to USE the PATENT TUBES exclusively on all their lines, viz.:—

it their runes, viz. :The London and North-Western Comp. | The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company. | The Midland Company. | The Newcastle and Carlisle Company. The Midiand Company.

These tubes are also very extensively used on all the other principal railways at some and abroad, and for marine purposes by Her Majesty's Navy and several of the sading steam-packet companies, and also by all the eminent engineers of the kingdom.

O. F. Muvra, jum, takes this opportunity of stating that the tubes now manufacted are very superior, both in finish and quality, to those formerly produced in the arrly stage of the patent.—French Walls, Birmingham, April, 1857.

GEO. RICHARDSON and Co., Agents, 10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

EAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft)
SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE GIVEN for LEAD ASHES, &c.,
and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London

W HEATLEY KIRK'S IMPROVED PORTABLE UNITED ENGINE AND BOILER.—To parties requiring engine power, and who wish to be able to take it with them when their lease or tenancy expires, contractors, manufacturers, miners, farmers, &e., WHEATLEY KIRK recommends his NEW and (UPROVED PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER, which can be removed intact with the greatest facility, and not a particle of brickwork required. These united engines and boilers are being made from 3 to 30-horse power. Drawings, tracings, and specifications sent to any part of the United Kingdom or Continent.

WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineer, &c., Central Offices, Cross-street, Monchester; Works and Stores, the Wellington Works, Bonded Wharf, Chaple-istreet, Salford.—N.B. Aucdoneer and Valuer of every description of Mill Work, Plant, and Machinery.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—
An excellent 70 in. sylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the syliner, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.
A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with east-iron axle and sockets we sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.

St. Austell, Feb. 28, 1857.

HORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND JESSOP, HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT GOMOGENEOUS BOILER-PLATE METAL, combining the strength and durability of steel with the mall-sability of opper; warranted to bear double the pressure of the best boiler-plate iron; RIVETS, ANGLES, and STAYS of the same material. Also, RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST-STEEL TUBES, for multitubular boilers, shafting, railway axles, &c.—Apolication to be made to Shortridge, Howell, and Jessor, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messrs. Harvay and Co., No. 1.1.

O COLLIERY OWNERS.—SAFETY with ECONOMY in using MOZARD'S PATENT IMPROVED SAFETY MINING LAMPS, which give brilliant light and prevent explosion, as the lamp cannot be opened without extinuishing the light; and for twelve hours' burning the cost does not exceed id, fanufactured by H. Hodokinson, 31, Herwick-street, Soho, London.

TO ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c.—W. BLACKETT has continually IN STOCK, at the HOPE IRONWORKS, NOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD (close to Union-street), LONDON, a variety of ENGINEERING TOOLS, consisting of Large and Small Lathee, Drilling and Borling Machines, Shaping, Planing, Punching, and Shearing, Siotting, and sorewing Machines, ready for delivery. May be seen on application.

N.B. Tools not in stock made to order.

COLD ORES TREATED BY THE NEW PROCESS.—
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